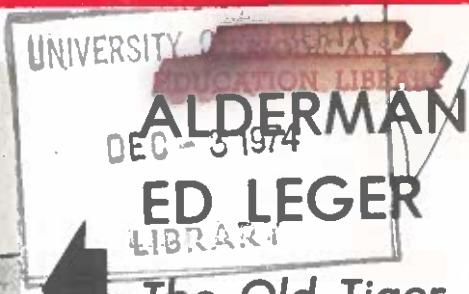


SAINT JOHN'S

EDMONTON REPORT

Vol. I, No. 28, June 10, 1974

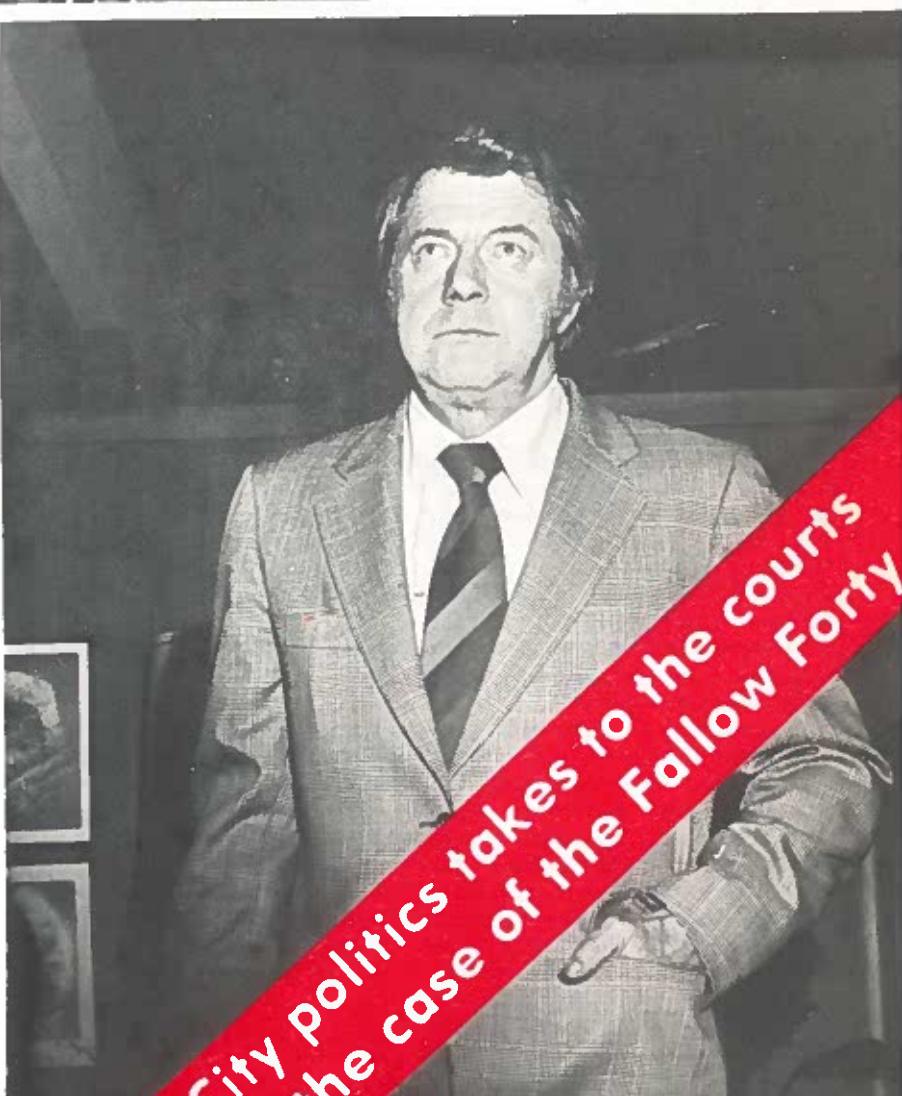
35 CENTS



Still Bites

ALDERMAN
ALEX FALLOW

With Fitting Fanfare.



LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

The staff of St. John's *Edmonton Report* magazine, all of them members of the Company of the Cross, begin moving into Edmonton this week from their former base at St. John's School of Alberta, 24 miles southwest of Stony Plain. The school, of course, will remain where it is. The company has acquired ownership of an apartment block on 149 Street, and will occupy 16 of the 20 suites in the building. Towards the week's end, equipment will begin moving into our new plant at 11224 142 Street where our editorial, circulation and, eventually, advertising departments will be located. Our offices in the Tegler Building will be moved to the new plant throughout June — a pity, in a sense, because the Tegler, well over a half century old, is one of the great institutions

Edmonton, and has given birth to scores of enterprises as unusual as ours. But the new living accommodation and the plant will vastly simplify our work. The printing plant at the school has been operating for two years, and now boasts considerable equipment and a prodigious weekly output, not only of this magazine but also of the Edmonton Real Estate Board's massive weekly multiple listing catalogue. As this work expanded both in its complexity and in volume, the production of it at the end of a 20-mile system of gravel roads, rutted and flooded this spring as they have not been for years, has become all but impossible. Last fall when the magazine began we began at first by requiring reporters to work days in the city and return home in the evenings. This proved utterly exhausting. We then had them remain in town all week, living in dormitory apartments in the Palisades on 104 Street. This was better but not good enough, and it split our reporting and circulation staff from our production staff. We decided that the whole operation was impossible unless both staff and plant were together in the city.

For the school and the Company of the Cross the change makes a milestone. The participation of the school boys in the work of the press has been diminishing for the entire two years because of what politicians call "conflict of interest." It was as simple as this: If a man were depending on us to produce some printing work for him by a certain time, we could not excuse ourselves from prompt delivery by saying that the boy who was going to print the work had to write his chemistry examination. But then neither could we tell that boy's parents that their son had failed his chemistry examination because he had to do somebody's printing work. Hence the school's printing crew, which at one point involved nearly 30 youngsters, came in the end to involve very few.

Instead, the work was done by the ever increasing membership in the Company of the Cross which was recruited specifically for the work of the printing and publishing operation. There are now 24 company members in the publications branch, 20 of whom work at it full time, four of whom are mothers with children who serve on a part-time basis. By summer's end we expect this figure to rise to 30.

What the move to Edmonton means is that the company for the first time will be operating entirely in an urban setting. Our schools and, for that matter our outlook, have always had a strong rural leaning, even though most of the people came originally from cities. The rustic environment provided a certain solation which will be largely absent in the city, so that — among other things — we will discover whether the company's peculiar brand of Christian practice can flourish in an urban atmosphere.

We think it will. Beyond the increased efficiency, there is another and more poignant reason why we believe the branch should be urban centered. The magazine is about the city. You cannot properly write about a place unless you live in it. All the frustrations, joys, fears, irritations, boredoms, and fascinations that are the daily lot of the urban dweller must be fully shared by anybody pretending to report on the urban scene. To venture to the city for three or four days each week and then retreat back to a country estate to comment on, and account for, the things the city does, is to cheat. It's like the clergyman from the fashionable suburbs who conducts a service once a month in the downtown parish to give the people there the benefit of his experience of life. They don't care about his experience of life. It is too far removed from their own. We feared that we, too, were similarly alienated.

So we're moving into Edmonton. It's a remarkable city. And it's where we belong.



SAINT JOHN'S EDMONTON REPORT

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PUBLISHER

Keith T. Bennett

EDITORIAL DIRECTION

Editor: Ted Byfield

Managing Editor: Gordon Dewar

City Editor: John Vornholt

Reporters: Philippa Byfield, Michael Coates,

Clint Kelly, Eldon Milnes, Aleta Schadel

Chief Photographer: Bob Ratcliffe

PRODUCTION

Production Manager: Robert Tomkinson

Mechanical Supt.: Richard Salmonson

Chief Pressman: Gordon Salway

Art and Lithography: Marlene Keller

CIRCULATION

Circulation Manager: Calvin Demmon

EDMONTON BUREAU

320 Tegler Building

10189 - 101 Street, Edmonton

TELEPHONES

Production Offices

(long-distance from Edmonton)

848-2772 848-2773

Editorial Offices

424-9223 424-9253

424-9034 424-9137

Circulation Offices

424-0635 424-0534

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Back Cover: It's not this year but last, yet this Alberta Government Photographic services picture shows what a treat will soon be in store for strollers around the Legislative Building.

FLOODS

Water-logged residents blast county's 'act of God' posture

Canoeing, an extremely popular springtime sport for family and friends, was the subject of some heated discussion in Parkland County last week. It seems that many of the residents along Highway 60 — in an area ranging from 5 to 12 miles south of Highway 16 west of Edmonton — have been forced to engage in the pastime involuntarily for some weeks and are perturbed over the prospects of continuing the inconvenience. The spring runoff and faulty drainage have put the stretch of real estate inaccessible underwater, and — according to the 150 irate ratepayers — neither the country nor the province is prepared to take action necessary to relieve the situation. The final straw was the health department's labelling of water supplies as impotable.

"I'd like to draw all this seepage and sewage up and drop it on the Parkland County councillors' doorsteps," says Mrs. Barbara Martin, one of the victimized residents. She, her husband Ray, and five children have travelled from their trailer to Highway 60 by rowboat for several weeks. Only lately has Mr. Martin been able to get his three-ton truck over the hard-surface driveway to the thoroughfare. The children — ages 5 through 11 — still must use the boat to get to the school bus.

The low-lying area saw a build-up of water over a period of six weeks before a culvert was installed across the highway for drainage purposes. The 36-inch culvert "is a full foot higher on one side of the road than it is on the other," says Mr. Martin. "That's supposed to be engineering!" The result of the culvert installation seems to be the raising of additional ices; more water accumulated on the east side of the highway and more farmers were angry.

A long-term solution has been proposed in the form of the Deer Park drainage project, which will collect water from lower areas and carry it eastward to a coulee, eventually leading the runoff to the North Saskatchewan River. But this will be a few months in coming, according to Bob Bailey, county councillor for the enraged area.

"The county has been passing the buck to the province," says Mrs. Martin, "and they (the province) say they are ready to go." But the province seems reluctant to pick up the full burden of the \$120,000 drainage project, and the



RAY MARTIN WITH WATER CONTAINER
Wading his way through flooded area.

of it in hopes of being designated a disaster area. "Meanwhile, I'm going to have to live in a permanent slough," continues Mrs. Martin.

A five-point program outlined by resident has caught the approving eye of Parkland County council, but there is no promise of action. The demands include constant health inspection, contacting of Alberta Disaster Services asking immediate relief for those suffering most, upgrading of all culverts in the area, a delay in landowner damage assessments (new damage is discovered daily), and an answer from council to environment minister Bill Yurko's assertion that responsibility lies with the county.

The answer to Mr. Yurko's pronouncement came quickly. Reeve Les Miller tagged it "absolute lies."

"Subdivisions are big business," claims Mr. Martin, "but we seem to have little boys trying to do big business. When we first called the county to complain about the conditions, and asked why it was happening and what could be done about it, all we got in response was, 'It's an act of God.' Meanwhile, my kids are sick, you can't drink the water and you get a mouthful of mosquitoes every time you step outside the door."

"The county is just too big," says Mrs. Martin, concluding that it can't be managed by the present county administration. Residents are angry over the inaction, continue to plan meetings for next week and hope that another "act of God" will take the

STATUS SYMBOLS**It's tougher to rent a Rolls than to buy one in Edmonton**

When Mr. Rolls and Mr. Royce started their famous company in England, they built not only beautiful cars but a reputation for exclusivity. Their attitude toward sales was summed up by a *Punch* cartoon showing a Rolls, a customer and a salesman. The caption: "We realize that you like it, sir. Question is, does it like you?" As the years passed, money — rather than image — became more of a goal, and now anyone with the ability to make monthly payments can own one of the \$50,000 convertibles. But last week, a new service opened in Edmonton which capitalizes on the early rolls-Royce system. The people involved, rather than cash, is the determining factor for Peter Thomas in renting his chauffeur-driven classic Silver Cloud II.

Mr. Thomas, president of Western Diversified Holdings International Ltd., started the rental service when a friend phoned to ask about borrowing the Rolls for another friend's wedding. Then someone else inquired, "and I thought it might turn out to be a popular idea." For approximately \$100, depending on circumstances, the grey beauty will pick up the bride, get her to the church on time, take the happy couple for a photo session or drive around town, then deliver the bride and groom to the reception.

Entrepreneur Thomas insists that he offers the service for pleasure, not income. "I bought the car on impulse. It's a 1961 model and a doctor had



PETER THOMAS & ROLLS-ROYCE
For \$100, a prestigious marriage.

car dealer in Calgary. I was driving past and saw it. In order to buy it, I traded the car I was driving (plus some money) and bought it on the spot." It was sent to Vancouver, where a Rolls Royce mechanic was imported from England to fix it. The Silver Cloud was rebuilt, including the engine, and repainted. Then it returned to Edmonton and sat in Mr. Thomas' garage. "I've always been a car freak," explains Mr. Thomas, "and the Silver Cloud is not my only car. It isn't the kind of car you drive to work, and so it tends to spend a lot of time doing nothing." Because the engine is good for at least another 100,000 miles, Mr. Thomas decided to try the chauffeur-driven rental service.

"I've been inundated with calls asking for it," he comments, "but there are only a few things I will allow it to be used for. It can be rented for weddings, ceremonies and parades, but that's about it. I've had a number of calls from people who want to use it for graduations, but I've had to refuse." Renting a Rolls from Mr. Thomas is a lot like trying to borrow money from a finance company. First there is the initial inquiry. During the phone call he tries to size up his client. "If they only want to talk about the cost, then forget it. This is a prestige car and that's what it will be used for. I think it's one of the best wedding presents a person could get ... to be married in a Rolls." Mr. Thomas prefers his clients to think along the same lines. After the phone call, he then interviews the prospective renter in person. His main ground rule is that the car and the driver stay in the car — don't rent it out

resale value. In 1961 it would have cost about \$20,000 new. Volkswagens aren't the only cars that keep their value as they get older, it seems.

The question as to why people want to rent a Rolls is one to which Mr. Thomas is pretty sure he knows the answer. "Anyone can rent a Lincoln or a Cadillac, but not a Rolls. The Rolls Royce is a masterpiece in brand-name advertising. It is used constantly in the background of advertisements to illustrate luxury, prestige, elegance and income." And that is what Mr. Thomas claims he is trying to add to society weddings.

FIREWORKS

New safety rule may curb Chinese New Year fete

Chinese New Year, patriotic celebrations and other gala occasions may suffer, but additional restrictions were placed on high-hazard fireworks last week. Federal energy minister Donald Macdonald, referring to "the dangers inherent in handling large display fireworks," tightened the current provincial permit requirement with new Explosives Act regulations and a program of instruction for fireworks supervisors. With the provincial fire commissioner's office doing the administrative honors, the half-day class was held for some 50 participants at the Edmonton fire department's drill school.

Fireworks, it seems, are similar to firearms — they need respect for the danger inherent in their ill-use. "Rockets, for instance," says fire commissioner Bill MacKay, "must be set off in a vertical position, with special

trying to avoid are accidents caused by the combination of ignorance and carelessness."

Strange things have happened when display fireworks go their willful ways. Commissioner MacKay relates a Camrose episode of a few years ago:

"As ridiculous as it might seem, the fire chief himself was the goat in this incident," he recalls. "The chief had backed his car — trunk full of display fireworks — into the area where the display was held. One of the rockets took off horizontally, went into the trunk and began setting off what was there." The exhibition was being held at the Camrose track, which proved to be a major factor in no one being hurt. The chief, acting quickly, jumped into his car and began driving around the track, his trunk belching rockets, flares, waterfalls and the entire repertoire. "This is one of the comical situations," says Mr. MacKay. "What happened at St. Albert is the other side of the coin, and prompted the banning of firecrackers in the province as of September 1972."

Two girls, Diane Rosenberg, 11, and Kimberly Hammer, 10, were killed in May 1972 as the direct result of a prank involving fireworks. They were trapped in a collapsed tent set ablaze by firecrackers. Three other youngsters were seriously injured, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bergman were burned while trying to free the children. Litigation is still in process to determine responsibility for the incident.

"We'd been complaining about fire-



ILLUSTRATED BY MACKAY

crackers for years," says Mr. MacKay, "but it took a tragedy to get the regulation written into the Fire Prevention Act."

The new federal regulations require that all prospective procurers of display fireworks complete the supervisory course. Presently, premises and conditions are thoroughly inspected by provincial authorities before a permit is issued to purchase the explosive entertainment. "The Chinese community still wants to use firecrackers, as is their tradition," continues Mr. MacKay, "but, of course, they can't, just as no one else can."

POLICEMEN In an ever-growing city their problems do not change

While stories of bad morale, discontent and poor staffing came out of Edmonton police headquarters last week, an elderly gentleman sat in his living room at 9638 85 Street and nodded his head knowingly. "This is nothing new," said Michael A. Kelly. Now in his mid-eighties, he spent 39 years as an Edmonton policeman and was the first president of the police association. "We had three big problems in 1919," recalls the retired sergeant. "Poor pay, poor clothing and not enough men. No, what's happening now isn't new."

His Edmonton experience was not the only police work Mr. Kelly tasted. He

began his law enforcement career in London, England, in 1906. After three years as a Bobbie he travelled via New York to Montreal, where he took a job with the CPR security forces. Finding the language barrier a bit tough he headed west to Winnipeg, then to Chicago where he quickly "got tired of having to sleep on the tenement roof to get a breath of fresh air." Feeling the magnetism of the developing west, he went to British Columbia in 1911 and joined the provincial police. Within a year he was offered a detachment of his own in Hazelton, but turned it down because of the inclement weather and took a municipal option in Prince Albert, Sask. "But that was just too small a place for me, and the powers that be and I didn't see eye-to-eye on how things were run," says Mr. Kelly smilingly, "so I came to the Edmonton force in 1913."

Chief Constable Silas Carpenter greeted the new recruit with a 12 hour day, a meagre \$75 per month and virtually no free time. "Days off were scarce then," he says, "although they were part of the schedule. We'd have to watch prisoners at the hospital on those days without pay." During the summers policemen enjoyed the luxury of an eight hour day, he relates, but when the cold weather hit "we'd be back on the 12-hour shift, working two hours inside and two hours out in order to keep warm. When we got uniforms that winter of 1919, things were a little better."

The seeds of discontent developed slowly during the 1913-1919 period. They began with a few grumbles, but by late 1918 four or five officers were meeting to grumble together. In early 1919 the die was cast: five men decided to organize a group to better the force's situation, and tagged the tiny membership with the impressive title of the Edmonton Police Association.

Chief Constable George Hill did not take the news well, it seems. Learning that the group had applied to Labor Council of Canada Secretary P.M. Draper for a charter, Chief Hill called in the newly elected president for a talk, indicating his doubt that the charter would be granted. It was. Shortly thereafter, Chief Hill went on vacation and failed to return.

"All we wanted to do was improve the poor conditions," says Mr. Kelly. But there were rumors of firings possible among the nucleus, and the membership suffered somewhat. "Some were afraid for their jobs," he continues, "but I was single and didn't care." Within a few years, however, most of the officers were members, and in 1922 the association bargained for its first union agreement with the \$20

we generally got a day off, too," adds Mr. Kelly.

Having been retired only since 1952, Mr. Kelly can still relate to the problems policemen face. The city has grown, there is more crime, but proportionately, "our troubles were the same."

PHOTOGRAPHERS Exhibition of Blyth's work is panorama of 61 years

Sixty-one years ago a young Edmonton boy began to be serious about what many people considered a toy — a photographic camera. He was attracted to the idea of preserving scenes of his city and of the country around it, at that time teeming with animals. He did so to the extent that it became his lifetime occupation and this week the provincial archives has opened an exhibition of his prize winning work, a collection of photographs covering almost all of those 61 years. For Alfred Blyth, now 73 and still living in the same house he has shared with his family since 1913, it is a pleasant reminder of the world-wide honors he has won in his profession.

Although he was a contemporary of famed western photographer Ernest Brown, the two men differed in their approaches and their work covers different fields. Asked if he knew Mr. Brown, Mr. Blyth recalls: "I knew of him, but not to speak to. He was a bit of an eccentric, like all photographers."



RETIRED OFFICER KELLY



PHOTOGRAPHER ALFRED BLYTH



1916 VIEW OF EDMONTON SKYLINE FROM BLYTH COLLECTION

Mr. Blyth came to Edmonton with his mother, brothers and sisters from Scotland, where he was born in Ayrshire in 1901. The house at 9716 92 Street, which they shared, still bears the old sign "Alfred Blyth Studio" despite the fact it was almost washed away during the great flood of 1915. "The water got within six inches of the ground floor," says Mr. Blyth. "That was because we had a coal chute in those days and the water poured in there. The house was solid, though, and we came through all right."

He began his apprenticeship in photography when he went to work for

Byron and May in 1916. A year later the stock of the company was bought out by McDermid Studios and Mr. Blyth went to work in premises on the site of the old Woodward's store now being torn down. Here he polished his work until he felt fit to go into business for himself in 1928. In commercial work, news photography on contract and some of the early Fox Movietone newsreels, the quality of his work was soon recognized and he became known as Edmonton's leading photographer, a reputation which lasted a long time — he was official western photographer for the royal visits of 1939, 1951 and 1959.

But it was pictures he took for his own pleasure and in his spare time that eventually won him honors. Alberta scenes in snow-covered bush and the eastern Rockies, architecture in California, animals in the Alberta countryside — all have won awards at international showings and have been reproduced in hundreds of publications, including *National Geographic* magazine.

It is these photographs and awards, along with Mr. Blyth's old cameras, which are now on display at the archives. The exhibition will be open all summer.



EMBLEMS

Students casting ballots for official provincial bird

In 1930, Alberta school children voted on a provincial flower. Although an official design for the wild rose has yet to be adopted, students of the province are once again voting on an emblem — this time a provincial bird.

The contest was started by the Federation of Alberta Naturalists. "We've had requests for another provincial emblem for a long time," explains the federation's president, Dr. John Powell. "The bird idea was the most popular, but people have suggested a provincial grass, a mammal, a tree . . . and I've heard the department of culture, youth and recreation is trying to get a provincial song."

There were a number of ground rules at the start of the contest. "It had to be a natural Alberta bird, which would breed in the province. We preferred a bird common all over the province, rather than one which was familiar to one area only," says Dr. Powell. The federation sent a list of 50 birds to the eight bird clubs of the province, asking them to nominate 10 candidates from the list. The eight most popular were:

- *Black-capped chickadee*, a fairly common resident of Alberta. Measuring about 5½ inches long, its broad white face markings separate a black crown and throat.

- *Western meadowlark*, a familiar summer resident of central and southern Alberta, recognized by its familiar song. It has a short tail, a long pointed beak and a black "V" on its yellow breast.



PRAIRIE FALCON



GRAY (CANADA) JAY

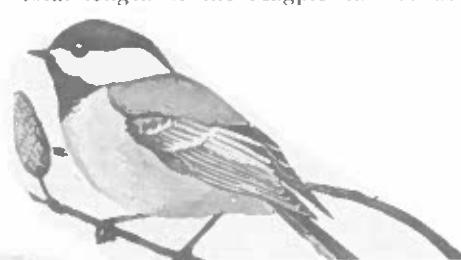


GREAT HORNED OWL

- *Mountain bluebird*, prevalent from the mountains to the prairies, it measures about seven inches. The males are a bright azure-blue on the head, upper wings and tail, with pale blue underparts. The female is a paler blue over brownish gray.

- *Red-winged blackbird*, a common summer resident except in the mountains. The males are entirely black except for a patch of red on the bend of the wing. The females are a streaked brown color.

- *Black-billed magpie*, a familiar sight all over Alberta, this black and white bird with a tail as long as its body. The total length of the Magpie can be as



BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

WESTERN MEADOWLARK

much as 22 inches.

- *Gray (Canada) jay*, a common resident in mountains, forests and northern parklands. The adults are gray with a black forehead and white nape. The beaks of these birds are small, and it measures about 11 inches in length.

- *Prairie falcon*, a scarce summer resident of this province. It is a buff color with a length of about 20 inches. In flight, a dark streak can be seen on the body under the wings.

- *Great horned owl*, a bird not usually seen before dusk, which can be as long as 24 inches. It feeds on small animals and birds.

"People asked for pheasants and starlings," continues Dr. Powell, "but as these were introduced to the province and are not natural Alberta birds, they were eliminated." The federation submitted its eight finalists to the department of culture, youth and recreation for approval. "Minister Horst Schmid suggested using his staff at the provincial museum and archives to organize the contest," explained Dr. Powell. "We'd like everyone to vote in the province as well as the school children, and the museum agreed to make the ballots available."

There also is a display of eight candidates at the museum. The ballots must be returned there by the end of June. The students will vote through the schools.

Dr. Powell does not feel that an official provincial bird might be doing a little much with emblems. "After all, both British Columbia and Saskatchewan have one. At least we haven't gone as far as one American state. Delaware has a state insect — the

THE ELECTION

THE LIBERALS

Pickett falls to MacDonald in semi-circus nomination

With less than six weeks to go until federal election day, Liberals in the Edmonton area were busy last week nominating candidates and preparing the campaign in wide-open style. While the semi-circus nature of the Edmonton West nomination was the highlight — streaker and all — the other two nominations saw a second member of city council take up the banners for the Liberals, along with a candidate who was defeated in his bid for leadership of the Liberal Party of Alberta. In Edmonton-Strathcona, Ald. B.C. Tanner beat out two opponents to have a crack at Conservative Doug Roche, who won by more than 10,000 votes in 1972, while in Pembina John Borger will try again, after losing last time by 13,985 votes.

But it was Edmonton West which saw an upset and a good deal of excitement. Alberta Liberal president Jack Pickett, beetle-browed railway worker with a strong voice to back his strong political convictions, had been working for weeks to round up support for his nomination. His signs dominated the meeting, inside and out; his voice could be heard everywhere; he marched to the platform to the tape recorded tune of "I've Been Working on the Railroad"; he lost the nomination by a four-to-one vote in favor of 41-year-old lawyer Mike MacDonald, former provincial vice-president of the party.

"I want to compliment Jack Pickett for his speech here tonight," declared



VICTORIOUS MacDONALD
Upsets provincial president

Mr. MacDonald, "for his hard work for the party, for everything he says — he says he'll work for me if I win; I'll work for him if he wins. He's a great guy. But for God's sake, don't vote for him tonight." Most of the 250 people present did not.

Mr. Pickett called for his own nomination in stentorian tones, lambasting his opponent (Marcel Lambert) along with the entire Conservative party and particularly its leader. "Leadership is the big question in this election," he declared. "And I refuse to believe Canadians are willing to put their trust, faith, future and aspirations in the hands of Robert Stanfield. Stanfield is desperate — if he loses this time he's finished. I hear some Conservatives hope he loses so they can get rid of him."

Mr. MacDonald had scarcely begun speaking when, accompanied by horrified gasps, a streaker burst through the door of the hall, ran down the centre aisle and disappeared through a stage door. Wearing only a belt, he carried a sign declaring "Watch Mike streak past Marcel." Mr. MacDonald stared momentarily, then burst into uproarious laughter, with which the audience joined. As the noise subsided he returned to the podium, seized his notes and threw them in the air, declaring: "As far as my speech goes, to hell with it."

"If I can get your attention, though," he quickly went on, "let me say this to you . . ." A 15-minute speech followed, in which he stated he felt he could win

constituency and letting down Canada by voting against such bills as the one which protected Canadian football against U.S. incursions. "I'm not looking for a judgeship," he stated firmly. "I promise you, if I can't make it this time, I'll come again next time." But he made it.

In Pembina, where the Conservative vote will be split between the party's official candidate and the sitting MP, who is running as an independent, John Borger is making his second try for the Liberals. Beaten earlier this year by Nick Taylor in the contest for the provincial leadership, he will mark his 40th birthday next weekend and is prepared to test the adage that "life begins at 40." Tall, glib and handsome, he was unopposed for the nomination, but he still has a 13,985-vote deficit to overcome, even if it is split by the Conservatives.

At Namao community hall, almost 100 enthusiastic supporters cheered Mr. Borger's pledge that "assuming I'm elected, I would put pressure on the prime minister to give Pembina a cabinet post." Furthermore, he declared, "Mr. Trudeau says he wants representation from Alberta, and we're going to insist he come to Pembina to prove it!" Another potential campaigner here is agriculture minister Eugene Whelan, who "has the courage, the foresight and the guts to deal with farm problems."

The leadership question arose again at this meeting. "We are the only party which has a leader acceptable to all of Canada," declared Mr. Borger, "including the prairie provinces. I'm not going



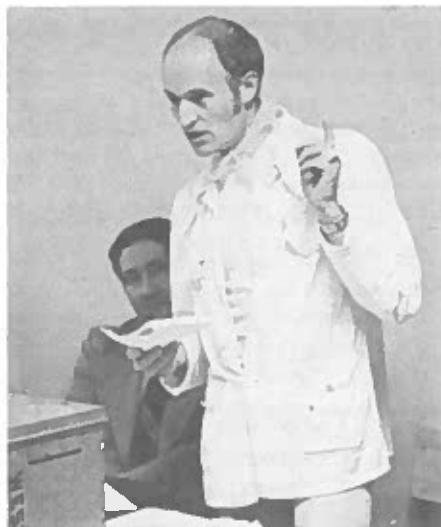
to get sucked into the inflation argument. It's an international problem and takes a strong leader to work against it. We have that man in Pierre Trudeau."

Also on hand was the ubiquitous Sen. J. Harper Prowse, who has spoken in support of the government and Mr. Trudeau at nearly every Liberal convention and been interrupted only once (at the Edmonton Centre meeting, when a two-year-old boy ran out to ask who he was). "Don't tell people they never had it so good," he advised, "that just makes 'em mad. Instead, ask if they've ever had it any worse. They'll think a minute and remember they have . . . and, without exception, it was under a Tory government!"

In Edmonton Centre, Douglas Merlin Hendrickson did all the talking while Branny Schepanovich won the nomination. Driving instructor Hendrickson, with thinning fair hair and wearing a white suit offset by fuchsia scarf and socks, a chartreuse shirt and sandals, declared, after fumbling through his notes, that he stood for "a fresh campaign — it's just short of a kiss of peace."

"I do want you to consider me seriously," he continued. ". . . only as the spirits respond in my presence will it show that it is an ever-fresh campaign."

"If that (*expletive deleted*) wins, I'll quit the Liberal Party," muttered Jack Pickett in the audience. He did not win and Mr. Schepanovich limited himself to a brief statement: "I just want to assure you that as your candidate in Edmonton Centre, I will not say anything before I have thought it out. I will be asking my constituents in Edmonton Centre whether it is Stanfield, Lougheed, Jack



ALSO RAN HENDRICKSON
Wants serious consideration.

Horner or Don Gillies they agree with."

A three-way contest in Edmonton-Strathcona on Thursday saw Alderman Byron Chester Tanner win on the first ballot despite the evident appreciation of party members of his two opponents. Ann Mazur, principal of Woodcroft Elementary School and recently-elected secretary of the provincial party, suggested that more women in government could do nothing "but add efficiency to the workings of government." But she also spoke at length and knowingly on the leadership and price and wage control issues, bilingualism, economic subservience to the U.S., Canadian development of Canadian resources and solid social plans.

Brian King, 25-year-old political science graduate with a self-confessed desire to be prime minister at some future point, spoke with brash confidence on many aspects of the campaign and stirred his audience, but not sufficiently to win the vote. Acknowledging his youth and lack of experience, he declared, "I would seek the views of my constituents — that's how much I value your opinion." He also assured them he would be a full-time Parliamentarian, "making a career of politics," and that his youth would provide "a breath of fresh air from this city."

But those present settled on Mr. Tanner, a six-year veteran of Edmonton city council, who noted that "the thing to get across to the people is that the Conservative Party no longer represents the people of the west as it did in the days of Diefenbaker."

He noted that he was under no illusion concerning the battle he had ahead of him with incumbent Doug Roche (who beat sitting member Hu Harries in 1972 by 10,283 votes). "In order to be a Liberal in Alberta," he remarked, "you have to be like the



TACITURN SCHEPANOVICH
Gives voters a choice.

\$100,000. "That's a lot of money," said the banker. "Can you give me a statement?" "Sure," said the farmer, "I'm optimistic."

So was Mr. Tanner, and so appeared to be the other candidates nominated by the party during the week. They have five weeks left before it is determined whether their optimism is justified.

CAMPAIGNS

Lalonde proffers \$20 million, then challenges Paproski

It's hard to please everyone, as was evidenced last week when federal health minister Marc Lalonde dropped into Edmonton to announce that his government would give the city some \$20 million to support the Commonwealth Games. Mayor Ivor Dent and Games chairman Alex Fallow were duly pleased (despite the fact Mr. Lalonde wrote off the Coliseum), but in the audience at the formal press conference was Conservative MP Steve Paproski, whose cynical observations led him to a shoving match with the minister.

The government, said the minister, will provide up to \$12 million toward capital costs and another \$8 million or so to cover operating costs of federal departments or agencies involved. "Well, it's about time," observed Mr. Paproski. "That's a campaign promise he made in 1972."

A few minutes later Mr. Lalonde approached Mr. Paproski near a door leading from the Chateau Lacombe room and muttered: "I don't like having you here, so (*expletive deleted*) off, why don't you." He gave him a push.

Visibly bristling, Mr. Paproski backed off a step, waved a warning finger and shouted: "Now look, buster, don't get pushy; just don't push. Remember, after this election you're going to be sitting on the left side of the House."



PERENNIAL PROWSE
Ooh, la la.



MINISTER LALONDE
Can't please everyone.

Opposition benches (where he now sits) had little effect on Mr. Lalonde, who turned to his aids as Mr. Paproski left, repeated what he had said to the Conservative member, and chuckled.

Nonetheless, with an election in hand, the city was assured that the federal government would cover a third of the capital cost of the Games. "I am very pleased," said a slightly-bearded Mayor Dent. But he added that he hoped there would be further discussions concerning the costs of the Coliseum. Mr. Fallow was smilingly silent.

The next day, external affairs minister Mitchell Sharp whisked into a luncheon meeting of Edmonton Centre Liberals, but stopped long enough at the door to say that "we didn't want an election — the Opposition forced it on us and it's now up to them to show why they did."

Busily concerned with the kidnapping of Canadian pilots in Ethiopia and the provision of logistic troops (to be drawn from the Suez contingent) for the

cease-fire line between Israel and Syria, Mr. Sharp said he felt Alberta is a tough nut to crack for his party, but that he felt sure his Liberal government would win the election. "1974 isn't the same as 1972," he observed. "Then, my constituents were asking me 'Who is this Trudeau? What is he?' Nobody's asking that any more."

Mr. Sharp may return with a more partisan attitude. Mr. Lalonde may not. Still, Edmonton received the financial help it sought from the federal level, even if it took an election to produce it.

CONSERVATIVES

Their prospects look so good, 20 are running for 19 seats

The Representation Act of 1966 provides that Alberta shall have 19 members in the House of Commons, but there are now 20 Conservatives running for those seats. The extra candidate, oddly enough, is a sitting MP, who was pushed out of nomination in his riding by a young newcomer who felt he wasn't doing a good job. Dan Hollands, 46-year-old farmer from the Ardrossan area, disagrees and last Friday declared he would run as an independent Conservative in Pembina. Peter Elzinga, 30, the official nominee, is unconcerned — he proved his campaigning ability by gaining the nomination, he says, and he expects to win the election.

It will likely be the toughest fight for any Conservative in the province. Mr. Hollands had a whopping 13,985 majority in 1972 (23,864 votes to Liberal John Borger's 9,879) and claims he still has the same support. In effect, it will be two Conservatives contesting the first two places if the balance of votes remains the same. "There's no problem of a split vote," he declared. "I had a sizeable majority last time and the Liberals are going nowhere."

Mr. Elzinga, on the other hand, said earlier he had convinced the people of the riding that he would be a better member. He proposed regular meetings with constituents at which he would be informed of their desires so he could express them in Ottawa.

But Mr. Hollands stated he had been a good member, aiding people in his constituency and maintaining contact with them, despite the fact he had been only 18 months in office. "The taxpayers in this constituency have an investment in me," he stated. "I owe them my service . . . I have worked conscientiously and, I believe, effectively."

He said he had given long consideration before going against a member of his own party, but that he could do nothing else. "If I were to slip quietly into oblivion, which would be the easy



INCUMBENT ROCHE
Won't use television.

I believe in the true democratic process, I would prefer to let the voters in this constituency decide on July 8 if they want me to continue as their member of Parliament."

That is the way it will be, as two Conservatives battle it out with each other while fighting Liberal, NDP and Social Credit opponents.

Meanwhile, in Edmonton-Strathcona, MP Doug Roche was unopposed in his nomination. Cheering party members gave him full support as he declared he would run his campaign in the spirit of the new but non-proclaimed elections law setting spending limits on candidates. He has said he will not use television in the campaign, but would rely on newspapers and radio and his own appeal to constituents.

His major concern is people and their welfare, Mr. Roche said, and he plans to continue working for them. Having overcome popular Liberal Hu Harries by 10,283 votes in the last election, he appears to have few worries.



THE GOVERNMENT

The writs are rattling like sabres as the Fallow Forty case blows up council

"Mr. Keen is in the studio now," said the exquisite young receptionist at the CBC Building on 75 Street, and she suggested that law student Michael Elias might wait outside until the taping was over. But when Mr. Elias, his process paper clutched tightly in his hand, ventured forth into the studio where newscaster Eddie Keen was at work on the CBC's controversial *Hourglass* show last week, he knew at a glance that something was wrong. He seemed, somehow, to be expected. The camera on his left, he sensed, was trained directly on him. Those overhead lights, why would they be fully blazing if the taping was finished? Surely he was not being filmed? Surely the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a crown agency, would not try to film the actual serving of Mr. Keen with the notification of Ald. Alex Fallow's suit against him and CBC for a million dollars? Surely they wouldn't try to make this, the million-dollar moment so to speak, a part of the *Hourglass* show itself. Yes, Mr. Elias was soon to learn, they certainly would. For the latest way of waging political war in Edmonton is by the processes of the courts. Politicians and senior government officers rattle writs as cavalrymen once rattled sabres and at least seven lawsuits have been threatened or

launched in the last two months in connection with city and provincial politics.

All told, as a walk-in part, so to speak, the hapless Mr. Elias didn't do badly. Having tried unsuccessfully to determine whether he was actually being filmed by the camera on the left — while in fact he was being filmed by the other one on the right — he gave Mr. Keen the paper, formally identified himself before *Hourglass*'s estimated tenth of a million viewers, said in exceedingly few words why he was there, and walked rapidly out of the studio. A routine judicial function had been turned into something of a circus performance. And, reports *Hourglass*'s executive producer Peter Reynolds, that's what one of Mr. Elias's bosses, lawyer Harvey A. Bodner, called it when he telephoned Mr. Reynolds in outraged protest as soon as he discovered that his law student's commissioned task was about to be delivered over the air. He noted also, says Mr. Reynolds, that this was "immoral," "cheap," "sensationalist," "irresponsible," "a dirty trick" and in general no way for a crown corporation to behave.

Even Mr. Keen had to admit that the crown corporation was certainly behaving with unaccustomed fortitude



PLAINTIFF FALLOW
No, he did not accept the money.

in the impending case of Fallow vs. CBC & Eddie Keen. Not only had the corporation's Ottawa lawyers decided to fight Mr. Fallow's million dollar action, they had even authorized that the offensive program be run on the air again — just to make sure that any *Hourglass* viewers who might have missed it on the first time around got a really good eyeful of it on the second.

What Mr. Keen is alleged to have said in the program which touched off Ald. Fallow's million-dollar action was that Ald. Fallow had actually accepted the \$40,000 gift which Edmonton's alleged mystery property developer is alleged to have offered on that alleged visit which is alleged to have happened last January in the alleged study of the alleged Fallow house which is allegedly at 13916 92 Avenue.

But, allege Mr. Keen and the CBC, Mr. Keen's alleged remarks had alleged no such thing. What Mr. Keen had been doing on the program had been hypothesizing. He had been saying, in effect, that if an alderman were offered such a gift and accepted it, the alderman would have been accepting a bribe, pure and simple. Mr. Keen's concern had been to dispute the decision, reached by the police, that since the gesture had been made after the vote which concerned the developer and not before it, then it was a mere gift. All that was really being offered was a kind of present, something nice for the alderman and his family — \$20,000 right then with another \$20,000 to follow. Definitely not a bribe. Was it,



ELIAS SERVES KEEN AS VIEWS WATCH

Libel — to the city's legal community a virtual novelty

The newly acquired habit of Edmonton politicians in suing one another and the media as a means of resolving the thrust and counter thrust of polities descends upon the city's legal community as something of a novelty. Though actions for libel and slander have frequently been threatened in the city, few have ever come to trial, and as a result few, if any, Edmonton lawyers have a vast experience on the subject.

It is a very old subject. As long as there has been printing there has been libel law, and though each province has its own defamation act, they are all in substance the same and behind them stand four centuries of court interpretation which a good libel lawyer must be familiar with.

Even in Canada as a whole, actions for libel are not common and, needless to say, the lawyers most versed on the subject are those who act for Toronto newspaper and television stations. The former deal with libel because libel concerns what is written, while the latter deal with slander because slander deals with what is said.

One Canadian lawyer, well versed in the subject, is now a member of the Ontario bench. He is Mr. Justice Alexander Stark, formerly secretary-treasurer and solicitor of Canada's biggest newspaper, *The Toronto Star*, whose talk on the subject to Canadian managing editors in the late 1940s became a kind of Bible in newspaper city rooms when it was published under the title, *Dangerous Words*.

Libel, Mr. Stark quoted a 19th century judge, is "a false statement about a man to his discredit." A textbook definition is: "Any written or printed words which tend to lower a person in the estimation of right thinking men, or cause him to be shunned or avoided, or expose him to hatred, contempt or ridicule."

A person can be libelled, or slandered, not only directly but also by implication or innuendo. He recalls a case in which the *Star* carried in its classified columns the following advertisement: "Wanted — Dealers — switch and bust-out men, card dealers to handle readers —" and followed the name of a well known Toronto sporting club. It then developed that the club had not run the ad at all, but someone disgruntled at his frequent losses there, that a switch and bust-out

low card for a high, and a dealer who could handle readers was someone who could deal marked cards. By such an innuendo the *Star* had clearly libelled the club, though the words had been defamatory only in association with other facts.

Against libel or slander the media have three defences. The first is truth: that the statement made is in fact true. The second is privilege; that the defamatory statement was made before a judge in court, or in the legislature, or in a city council, or in another protected locale which offers the writer a kind of cloak of protection against damages. The

Effie is spavined, Addie has stringhalt, and Jessie, the only one who showed her stockings, has legs with calves as classic in their outline as the curves of a broomhandle."

The court held the statement was not libelous, and said that "one who gives any kind of performance to which the public is invited may be freely criticized."

"The politician," says Mr. Stark, "is a public personage, a fair matter for comment, and he too must not always expect that the comment will be laudatory."

In a Canadian case, Dennison vs. Sanderson, the chief justice of Ontario said: "No monetary loss is involved, and a jury is not likely to regard as serious the damage, if any, done by words applied to a political opponent, even though they may amount to gross abuse."

Mr. Stark warns, however, that the comment must be made upon the official in the public performance of his duty, not upon the character of the man himself, because the defence of fair comment cannot be effective in that circumstance.

Another Canadian lawyer, versed in libel, is J. J. Robinette of Toronto who told a conference of Canadian managing editors 12 years ago: "The courts do not expect a namby pamby press. You are entitled to be vigorous, you are entitled to be outspoken, you are entitled to be prejudiced in your comments, because, after all, the distillation of truth in any democracy only comes from the conflict of outspoken and even prejudiced views. So fair comment is given a very wide latitude."

He quotes Mr. Justice Bray in the Queen vs. Russell: "When you come to the question of fair comment you ought to be extremely liberal, and in a matter of this kind — a matter relating to the administration of licensing laws — you ought to be extremely liberal because it is a matter upon which men's minds are moved, in which people who do know, entertain very, very strong opinions, and if they use strong language, every allowance should be made in their favor."

Should the libel and slander actions threatened by politicians against the Edmonton media ever get to the stage of trial, the defence in most cases would probably be fair comment. A vast tradition stands behind it.



MR. JUSTICE STARK
Against libel, three defences.

third is fair comment; that the subject injured had been putting on, as it were, a public performance. The way he does it is subject to almost limitless comment and opinion.

Mr. Stark quotes some remarkable examples. For instance a review by the *Des Moines Leader* of the attempted comeback by the Cherry sisters, a vaudeville team: "Effie," wrote the reviewer, "is an old jade of fifty summers, Jess is a frisky filly of forty, and Addie, the flower of the family, a capering monstrosity of thirty-five. Their long skinny arms equipped with talons at the extremes swung mechanically, and anon waved frantically at the suffering audience. The mouths of their rancid features opened like caverns and sounds like the wailing of damned souls issued therefrom. They pranced around the stage with a motion that suggested a cross between the danse du ventre and a fox trot -- strange creatures with twisted faces and hideously mis-



WARD 3 S LEGER
A truly wonderful week.

politicians from time to time? Certainly not, the attorney general's department had decided, and Mr. Keen had been disputing this decision.

Furthermore, said executive producer Reynolds, just who were Ald. Fallow's lawyers to accuse the CBC of grandstanding? Had it not been Peter Owen himself, Mr. Bodner's own partner, who had appeared, of all places, before the city council as some kind of one-man delegation the day previous in order to announce that he was suing the corporation and Mr. Keen for a million dollars? Was this the way defamation actions were normally launched? In front of the city council, the assembled press and radio, and under television cameras?* Mr. Reynolds thought not.

"I've never seen anything like it," said one official in the clerk of the court's office. "For years hardly any of these political squabbles would get in here. Now within a few months we have three judicial inquiries** and heaven only knows how many defamation actions."

Heaven alone knew because most of the libel actions never proceeded beyond the threat stage. The first, in fact, occurred in city council itself last February during a collision between Mayor Ivor Dent and Ald. Ed. Leger. Chris Harder, then a Liberal candidate from Calgary, and an Edmonton property developer Tom O'Dwyer had

*This last was a sore point with CBC News. The fact is that the only television camera which Mr. Owen was under when he appeared before council was that of CFRN, the CBC's direct competitor which scooped the CBC and acquired the only film footage available of the announcement that the CBC was about to be sued for a million. Why the CBC camera crew had departed, or perhaps never arrived, was not explained. "Bad luck," solaced one newspaperman. "Bad management," muttered a CBC staffer.

**The Cosmopolitan and Alberta Housing Corporation inquiries, currently in progress, and the inquiry set in motion last week by the

both written letters making an assortment of charges about the Mill Woods housing development. The city clerk had refused to allow these letters to go before council, Ald. Leger had protested, and in the resulting collision the mayor had levied a series of public questions, addressed somewhat wildly to the "city administration," though most of them concerned Ald. Leger. The last two questions were "Is conspiracy an unlawful act?" and "Can conspiracy give rise to an action for damages?" It was a clear threat against the alderman.

This was a direction which seemed to appeal to the mayor for within a month he was threatening action against Mr. Harder, and seeking to haul into court as witnesses two radio newscasters and Ald. Una Evans as well — these to back up his contention that Mr. Harder had been saying bad things about him. This last case has to date reached the statement of claim stage. Meanwhile, in the city's conflict with the Edmonton Taxpayers Association and its president, Eric Reilly, over the games plebiscite there were threats and counter threats of legal action, and a formal notice of intention to sue he has issued against *Edmonton Report* magazine for the way it reported the mayor's property dealings in Mill Woods prior to the development there.***

Then when the AHC inquiry got under way, there have been two and possibly three threats of slander action against radio stations, two on behalf of one AHC official, one on behalf of one of the property purchasers.

The Fallow action against the CBC, however, offered much more to satisfy the public appetite for the spectacular. Here, not only was a major government agency involved, but the city's most controversial news figure, Mr. Keen, the city's most controversial television program, *Hourglass*, and a resounding figure as well — one million dollars.

Moreover, *Hourglass* had been playing a far more significant role in the Case of Fallow and the Forty Thousand than many people knew. It was *Hourglass*, not the *Journal* (as incorrectly reported two weeks ago by *Edmonton Report*), that originally broke the story. Sometime in March, about three weeks after he resigned from the University of Alberta public relations department and joined the *Hourglass* staff, Dave White, himself once a *Journal* reporter, encountered the report that the police were investigating an attempted bribe of city aldermen.

He reported this to Mr. Reynolds, a

producer as extraordinary as his program. A lifetime veteran of radio and television public affairs broadcasting, who had spent most of his time freelancing into CBC, rather than joining its staff, he had finally visited 52 countries for a CBC travel series, settled in London, England, and there applied for the job of vitalizing the *Hourglass* production in Edmonton, which then sagged far below the supertime news, weather and sport audience of rival CFRN's. In Edmonton he rapidly became the most controversial figure at the CBC — loathed by some for ruthless sensationalism, revered by others for guts and imagination. Whatever his personality, he was quick to recognize a major tip, so he ordered reporter White to track down the story. But as Mr. White journeyed from alderman to alderman to pick up the threads, he rapidly realized that two other parties were travelling the same route ahead of him. One was the police department and the other was the staff of the *Journal*.

Finally by mid-May, Mr. White broke the story, commentator Keen reading it



PRODUCER REYNOLDS

in the form of an editorial. The break on television dismayed the *Journal* whose reporters Barry Craig and Mike Jeffrys by this time had rounded up the whole thing, complete with a taped interview with Ald. Fallow who told how the developer had come to his home, seen him in the den, made the offer, and been rebuffed, how the alderman had gone to the police, and they had decided that nothing further could be done. But the *Journal*, for some reason, delayed publication. Perhaps, some said, they had elements to the story far beyond the Fallow aspect. Whatever the cause, the delay proved fatal. *Hourglass* broke it first, and the *Journal* was scooped. The story tumbled into the paper in disorder, a synopsis the first edition, the aldermanic interview in the second. Tens of thousands of readers would yawn and say, "Oh yes, I saw that last night on *Hourglass*." And old timers would shake their heads. To permit such a delay on a major story seemed the inescapable complacency of monopoly journalism. Had the *Bulletin* still been publishing, it never would have happened.

The scene now shifted to the city council where another investigator, whose experience exceeded that of all the reporters put together, had the additional advantage of being an alderman and therefore one of the people questioned by the police. It was, of course, Edmund Leger, himself an ex-policeman whose nose for skulduggery and gift of Ciceronian rhetoric had long made him the terror of the city council. To Ald. Leger, the Fallow charges were not a terminated affair, but merely a beginning, a clear case, he argued, for a full-scale judicial inquiry. Who else had the developer seen? Had everybody refused his beneficence? The police might be satisfied that no crime had occurred, but this was also public business and the public had a right to know what was going on. All this the alderman dutifully detailed to the viewers of *Hourglass*, gaining for himself once again the kind of publicity exposure that other aldermen deplore, resent and covet all at the same time.

When the case came before council last week therefore, the field seemed ripe for the Leger sickle. He would move for the judicial inquiry. His motion, as usual, would throw the council into a dilemma. Many would dearly love to turn him down flat. But to do so would be to appear as though evading the inquiry. "So," said Ald. Bill McLean, the council's most eminent realist, "what choice have we got?"

There was at stake here, as Ald. Leger well knew, not only the question of the council's morals, but also the

but there are alignments. And on council for the past three years, there has been a definable pro-Dent alignment, involving with reasonable consistency the mayor and three sitting aldermen,[†] namely:

- Ald. Fallow himself, the mayor's confidant, supporter on all crucial questions, and successor as chairman of the Commonwealth Games Foundation.

- Ald. McLean, like the mayor an NDP man, and unlike the mayor a man with an instinct for the grassroots of politics, the baser concerns of taxpayers, and the way people do and do not get elected.

- Ald. Ronald J. Hayter, once a newspaper reporter and now proprietor of Ron Hayter News and Public Relations Services, who fulfills the role of council's angry young man by reading into the TV cameras at almost every meeting a statement of vituperation



WHITE OF HOURGLASS
For the *Journal*, dismay.

about something. This process, as one City Hall veteran once said, "gives him an air of endless indignation, usually about something that Leger has done." Unlike colleagues Fallow and McLean, he seems humourless.

With luck, Ald. Leger knew as council assembled Monday, he might achieve not only the judicial inquiry, but also draw political blood from all three. By the time last week's sessions were over, he wasn't far from the mark.

The inquiry, he won with little effort. His motion to call it was, said city solicitor Harry Wilson, "very professional." In a series of legal clauses, it

directed the commission to inquire whether anyone had given or attempted to give a member of council a "loan, advantage or benefit," whether any council member or city official asked or accepted such things, or tried to arrange them, or failed to disclose an interest, or tried to arrange a city contract, or appointment to a city office. Critics first argued that the terms were too broad, then sent them to Mr. Wilson for a report, got them back from him the following day considerably narrowed, and then opted to widen them again to the Leger proportions so that the judge would be able to inquire more generally into city government. Moreover things happened sooner than the aldermen themselves imagined. At first it was assumed that Mr. Wilson would take two weeks to make a report. He took a day. It was then assumed Attorney General Merv Leitch would take several weeks to comply with the city's request. He took 24 hours. By the week's end, the inquiry was, in effect, approved and the attorney general was trying to discover whether any judge would have time to conduct it, or whether a non-judicial commissioner might be appointed.

Only on the matter of costs did Ald. Leger suffer rebuff. The attorney general said the city would have to pay all the costs but the judge's salary. A key expense, of course, would be that of the commission counsel, the lawyer who gathers up the evidence and whose competence the success of the commission stands or falls. And if nothing is discovered, stipulated an irate Ald. McLean, then Ald. Leger ought to resign, though he doubted he would.

But in the political sphere there were also distinct gains. He managed by careful language to suggest there was more to the story than had so far come out. Would Ald. Fallow reveal the developer's name, he asked. Ald. Fallow predictably replied that he would not. Why should Ald. Fallow name the developer, Ald. McLean demanded, and thus walked into the Leger trap.

Because, replied Ald. Leger, he himself thought he knew the man referred to by Ald. Fallow but he wasn't sure. "And if it is the developer, of course, that I believe it to be, then, of course, I think there are other serious things that might flow from that because I have received information, rightly or wrongly, that Ald. Fallow received benefits such as drawings, specifications and financial information and use of the developer's staff . . . I also have information furnished me that Ald. Fallow did, in fact, negotiate with the developer, which makes it so

[†]There had been a fourth, the astute and razor minded Una McLean Evans, who for reasons that have never become clear, has gradually withdrawn her support for the mayor and is now frequently antagonistic. She is currently running for



THE MAYOR IN CBC INTERVIEW

'The public knows everything that happens at City Hall and your question is out of order.'

developer's office a number of times, the latest being the 20th of November, 1973, in company with his partner — I believe it's his partner, Jim Holeff — to demand a commitment regarding this land site from the developer. Now if, in fact, we're not talking about the same developer, I will apologize most humbly to Ald. Fallow."

Naturally, said Ald. Leger, he had not wanted to bring all this out in council, but he was being pushed into it "by the remarks of some aldermen." He nodded generously in the direction of Ald. McLean.

Ald. Fallow's reaction was not long in coming. Jut-jawed, he demanded that council give him permission to replay the tapes of the meeting and turn them over to his lawyer. (Another threatened libel suit.) The lawyer presumably listened to them, and the following day asserted that had the alderman made the remarks outside council then there would surely have been the suit. Why wouldn't he make them outside council, demanded Ald. Hayter. No, said Ald. Leger softly, this would be "sucker bait" and Ald. Leger was not one to go taking sucker bait.

The encounter with Ald. McLean was more exciting, though less significant of results for, like many conflicts in municipal politics, it came, not on the major issue at hand where the participants have already steeled themselves to keep calm, but on the unpredictable side issue later in the meeting. Did Ald. Leger have any comments on Ald. McLean's possible part in the inquiry?

Well there were other things, yes. "I have further information, Ald. McLean,

that involves you," said Ald. Leger, looking across the top of his glasses at the round and half-smiling face of his fellow representative from Ward 3. "... involves you soliciting, directly or indirectly, and I think there will be other things that will come out... Now I don't want to hold this inquiry in this council, but if you want to persist we can do that here too. But the place to hold an inquiry is by a judge who is competent to do so."

Ald. McLean said if he was being accused of soliciting funds, he wanted more information "filed with the mayor." Ald. Leger said he hadn't said "funds" and at that the case blew over.

However, later in the meeting, on a totally different question — i.e., Ald. McLean's motion that the city develop its own shopping centre facilities in Mill Woods — the pent-up hostility seemed to burst forth. Ald. Leger said he thought the city lost money when it went into business enterprises. Red-faced, Ald. McLean roared back a demand that Ald. Leger resign from the council. "If that's your attitude," (about the competence of the city staff) he shouted, "then I think you should take off." Ald. Leger laughed. So much for the second factor in the Dent alignment.

Then, of course, there was the third, the invariably indignant Mr. Hayter. So much did Ald. Hayter have before him to be outraged about that he scarcely knew where to begin. Ron Hayter News and Public Relations Services however was equal to the task. The villain, it decided, was the news media. So he appeared before the cameras, as usual, with a lavishly adjectival statement.

There had been "a great deal of irresponsibility in this matter," he noted. "Particularly by the news media." They had been guilty of "shoddy reporting." It was the kind of "misleading reporting from which public

cultivating doubt and confusion." The media's reporting was "naked of solid fact and definite charges". It was reporting "based on the recycling of rumour and innuendo."

Especially guilty of this were the CBC and CHED. Mr. Keen is news editor of the latter. And throughout all these developments he could not be accused of indolence. "Ald. Hayter," he noted in a CHED newscast Tuesday, "wants facts."

"All right, Ald. Hayter, and while I hate to continue mentioning your name because that may be exactly what you want me to do, let's have the facts.

"Fact No. 1: Ald. Alex Fallow says someone offered him \$40,000 last Jan. 12. Fact No. 2: Three days later Ald. Fallow reported it to the police. Fact No. 3: Police interviewed all the aldermen and the mayor and gave their report to the chief crown prosecutor. Fact No. 4: The prosecutor, D.C. Abbott, said he didn't think a criminal offense could be proved. Fact No. 5: The developer named by Alex Fallow is involved in a large shopping centre project here and in Fort McMurray. Fact No. 6: Ald. Leger says the developer, if it's the same one he's thinking about, has had business dealings with Ald. Fallow. Fact No. 7: When a land development case came before council, Ald. Hayter was at a world baseball meeting in Nicaragua. He flew back for the meeting that day which also dealt with the Commonwealth Games money, and returned to Nicaragua the same day. Ald. Hayter says the first trip to Nicaragua was paid for by the Canadian government, the emergency trip here for the council meeting was paid for by the World Baseball Federation. Fact No. 8: Ald. Hayter last year signed a two-year public relations contract with a developer. He cancelled the contract

[†]James F. Hole is president of the Edmonton Eskimo Football Club and one of the city's more community conscious citizens. But whether this was the Jim Hole being discussed, and whether he is a partner of Ald. Fallow's, and whether any of it mattered.

No. 9: The mayor last December told some aldermen he may have been offered a bribe.

"Now there are nine facts, not rumors, not innuendoes, not misleading reporting, not sensational reporting, facts sufficient to require a full hearing. A police investigation isn't enough. After all, city police conducted an investigation into the Alberta Housing Corporation and got nowhere, and the inquiry has been interesting, to say the least."

Meanwhile, the ubiquitous minutemen of Mr. Reynold's *Hourglass* were everywhere active. One of them contrived a taped interview with the mayor, the strain of which became evident to *Hourglass*'s swelling audience. The reporter, Mr. White, asked the mayor what he thought of Ald. Fallow's allegations:

The mayor: "I've consulted my lawyer on this, and he advised me that, because of the possibility of a legal action — not involving me — which might be commenced by a third party, it would be improper to comment publicly."

Mr. White said there seemed to be a "confusion in the minds of the public" as

to what had happened. What could the mayor himself do to relieve the confusion?

The mayor: "The CBC learns slowly. Now I don't know whether you want me to go through what the lawyer suggested I say, or whether you are going to ask questions of this nature. I've consulted my lawyer, and I've gotten the advice, and I must follow it."

Mr. White: "Do you feel there is some manner in which campaign expenses should be controlled?"

The mayor: "I've made my comment on this, and I will do so separate from the questions you're asking at the moment. While this is a portion of your total program of sensationalism, I'll just stay out of this altogether."

Mr. White: You call it sensationalism. I'm not sure that it is. Are the public not to be aware of the things that have happened in the last two months?"

The mayor: "The people have to be aware that a person has legal advice, and he must follow it."

Mr. White: "But does the public not have the right to know some of the things that happen at City Hall?"

The mayor: "The public knows everything that happens at City Hall.

and this is, as a matter of fact, a public business. And your question is, as a matter of fact, quite out of order."

Mr. White thanked him and that ended the interview. Meanwhile, another minuteman had dredged up out of sabbatical leave Dr. J.K. Masson, an assistant professor of political science at the university, and a local authority on municipal government. The doctor detailed the problems involved in modern big business government, deplored the stand taken by Ald. Hayter who appeared to be discouraging the press from doing its duty, and then lauded Ald. Leger for acting as the policeman of municipal politics.

The latter was clearly delighted with the unexpected support. "Most of those fellows hate my guts," he said.

Anyway, for Edmund Leger it had been without a doubt a truly wonderful week. As he rocked back and forth smiling in his chair at city council while in a furious attack Ald. McLean demanded he resign, he summed it up in a single sentence: "Well," he said, "the way things are going, I'll be here a lot longer."

Even his enemies would have been hard put to dispute that.

'City walkers need proper sidewalks'

Dear Council members,

When I was nearing Edmonton from a trip in the holidays, I saw a cloud of smog instead of the Edmonton I knew. But when I got inside the city limits, the sky was blue and everything looked normal. Little did they know, they were surrounded by a blanket of destructing pollution.

It's almost too bad that this pollution is our fault. If it wasn't, we could blame something else. We can't, but we seem to think it isn't our fault. Cars are the worst problem in the city, and we can prevent some pollution with a little effort. May I suggest that you discuss these suggestions.

[1] People should be encouraged to walk and take public transportation rather than cars. [also, bikes could be used more] Cars are being over used, and we really do not need them.

[2] If people are going to walk, they must have proper sidewalks so they do not get run over or breathe too much exhaust. [e.g., The Emily Murphy hill road is almost impossible to walksafely on, as there are no sidewalks and the cars zoom down like they are loosing a race.

[3] Also, people should try not to

means too much pollution. People could get together car pools, or ride in buses and bikes.

I hope you will use these suggestions.

Yours truly,
Joan McDonald
[Grade 6]

P.S. I would like to see Edmonton as a pleasant place to live rather than a dump.

P.P.S. Please let us have a sidewalk for Emily Murphy hill.

When that epistle reached the city fathers of Edmonton late last month from its 12-year-old author, who lives at 8931 117 Street, it would normally have evoked tolerant smiles and swiftly found its way into the city's bottomless filing system.

But it didn't. The fact is that Joan's views of Edmonton and its automobiles coincide remarkably with those of one L.O. Olsen, an alderman, who promptly ordered it placed on the council agenda for discussion and called for a commissioner's report on the possibility of a sidewalk on the roadway down the Emily Murphy Park Road.

"She has," said Ald. Olsen, "a very good point. There should be a sidewalk there."

Joan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs.



ALDERMAN & AUTHOR

THE SCHOOLS

TEACHERS

Controversial band leader plans to appeal transfer

When Bob Brown picks up his baton he means business. He has been building school band programs for 19 years, in places as far-flung as Peru, Guam and Strathcona County. "I came five years ago to fashion a music program, and I've done it in my own way. I feel progress is made by rocking the boat," he says. But alas, Mr. Brown may have rocked the boat once too often. The Strathcona County school committee recently decided to transfer him to a junior high school — a common method of demoting and eliminating unwanted teachers. "It would be easy for me to get out of town quietly, to go out to the garden, eat worms and die... but I just couldn't bow my head and do that. It's not a question of a job, but of a principle. I intend to bring this matter to a hearing," he said last week.

The dismissal came as the result of student and parent complaints, specifically: Mr. Brown (1) talks too much in class and doesn't give students enough time to play, (2) uses sarcasm and improper language in class, and (3) requires attendance at performances (a student who does not attend loses 10 per cent of his mark).

However, the real reasons went much deeper. According to F. B. Facey, county school superintendent, "Mr. Brown hasn't learned very quickly. He has had problems with bands in three previous county schools, resulting in many kids dropping band. His first attempt — a Grade 6 program — was becoming a 'schmooze' by the end of a year... His small junior high band was a washout — out of 28 kids who started, only a handful wanted to continue... His third school went the same way." Mr. Brown is currently the bandmaster for Clover Bar Junior High and Salisbury Composite High School.

"He does well with the good students who are docile and will take his type of instruction," says Mr. Facey, "but because of his sarcastic approach, kids are not enrolling — they're dropping out. He does gather a competent band with the kids who stay with him, but other bands in the system are every bit as good as his. His wife, another high school band teacher, is quite competent and has received no complaints."

About 15 per cent of the parents are unhappy, Mr. Facey claims — "too many." Half of the Grade 9's, he says, don't want to continue with band in high school because of the teacher. "True, Mr. Brown is immature as a person."



DETERMINED BANDMASTER BROWN

It would be too easy to leave.

instruction. It's excellent for the band to perform, but that is not the prime purpose of band — we're not sponsoring them to go traipsing around making a name for themselves. Mr. Brown could be very competent if he could learn to deal more successfully with all children, and to cooperate with the principal."

But Bob Brown has "done things his own way," because music is important to him. "I don't require any more than any other competent band director would require," he maintains, "but the county is very afraid of getting involved in a controversy with parents and teachers. Rather than face it, they choose to remove the object of it."

Unlike subjects like math and social studies, says Mr. Brown, you can't sweep individual band failures under the rug — sooner or later they have to produce. How can you flunk music quietly when you've got a horn in your face? I inherited very little when I came here," says Mr. Brown. But he proudly lists the various awards his bands have won and festivals they have entered over the years.

"The complaints have come from eight or 10 students," he says. "Some of them are true, some half-true, some downright lies. Sure, some students are unhappy; they have a right to be. But they should speak out to the band director and their parents first, before going to the downtown office. I have never disobeyed board policy; they cannot accuse me of gross incompetency or attack me on moral grounds... and these are the only legal reasons for

fact that his resignation was sought and known to others 12 hours before he was contacted. And the people involved in the request for transfer sat on the complaints, says Mr. Brown, "with never a memo, letter, telephone call, or other communication to either me or the principal. If they're interested in somebody that doesn't rock the boat, they've got the wrong person... I can only guarantee that children will learn to play and perform. I guess I'm a driver, not a leader."

A group of about 20 parents and 15 students supporting Mr. Brown appeared at the last committee meeting to protest the bandmaster's dismissal. Heading the group was Phil Rogers, father of two girls in the band (one trombonist and one clarinetist). "Yes," he says, "Bob Brown made several bad mistakes. He gave us a good band program and taught the kids to play. He got results. That band doesn't play like a high school band, but like a group of professionals. It's unique, and the first time the board's music investment has been put to work."

Mr. Brown plans to appeal the board's decision at its next meeting.

DOCTORATES

U of A continues custom of honoring by degrees

Because of increasingly larger graduating classes, the University of Alberta began holding split convocations in the spring of 1949 — 40 years after the first commencement — and



YORATH



MORROW



BAKER

week, approximately 3,800 degrees were awarded during a three-part convocation in the Jubilee Auditorium, including 81 earned doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) degrees in a variety of disciplines. Also granted were three honorary doctorates, raising the total of those so honored to 275. The doctor of laws (LL.D.) degree went to Thomas Davidson Baker of Evansburg, a retired educator; Mr. Justice William George Morrow of Yellowknife, the only supreme court judge in the Northwest Territories, and Dennis Kestell Yorath of Edmonton, an executive with IU International Corporation.

Both the type of degree and the sex of the recipients were predictable, since only two of the university's honorary doctorates have been in other fields and only 21 went to women.* Selection of honorees is up to the U of A Senate, which calls for nominations and makes its choices annually.

Mr. Baker, a native of Scotland, moved to western Canada as a boy. At age 19 he took a job teaching school in Evansburg. Some years later, he moved to Edmonton and earned bachelor and master of education degrees from the U of A. After more than 25 years as teacher and principal, he became deputy superintendent of schools for the Edmonton public school board from 1955 until retiring two years ago.

Mr. Justice Morrow attended Edmonton schools before obtaining bachelor's degrees in arts and laws from the University, both with distinction. After articling with his father's law firm, he was admitted to the Alberta Bar in 1940. His practice was soon interrupted by the Second World War, during which he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy. After the war, he was made a Queen's Counsel.

and served with several royal commissions before appointment to the supreme court in 1966.

Mr. Yorath was born in London, England, but came to Canada in his youth and attended schools in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In 1925 he joined the staff of Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. Ltd. at Calgary. After a quarter-century with the firm, he was appointed general manager and director of Northwestern Utilities Ltd., which — like Canadian Western — is a subsidiary of Canadian Utilities Ltd. He later served as president and chairman of both companies, and currently is vice chairman and director of IU International Corp., the parent body of Canadian Utilities Ltd.

TEACHERS

School to honor Miss Kay on behalf of thousands

She's not what one would call a fiery-tongued women's libber, but Katherine Therrien, 67, has definite ideas about the place of women in education. Raised in a tiny farm hamlet near Bakerville on the North Saskatchewan River, Miss Therrien took her first teaching job at age 16 "because I was too young to go to normal school," and because one of the rural schools needed a teacher. Now, 51 years later, her name will grace a new school being erected by the Edmonton separate school board in Castle Downs.

"It's a tribute to the thousands of women teachers in the province," Miss Therrien says, "who have built the districts and dedicated their lives to the children. These women have been forgotten . . . have never received the recognition which is their due. I could have been any one of their names on the

moved to St. Paul, where she taught 48 pupils in Grades 1-4. There followed a series of other rural one- and two-room schools. At age 36, she entered the University of Alberta and became one of the first graduates of the faculty of education. "Back in 1942," she recalls, "for a woman that age to return to the university was virtually unheard of." Her next move was to the Edmonton separate school system, where she taught at Grandin School.

In 1950, Miss Therrien became supervisor of elementary education for the separate system, and later assistant superintendent for elementary education — the first woman in Alberta to hold such a high administrative position. Her early duties, she recalls, included setting up a reading program — a program which went through fads and phases throughout the 22 years she remained an administrator. As a result, she has attempted to crystallize the "basics" in two textbooks, the latest of which, *Communications*, was written in 1972.

Two years ago, Miss Therrien retired from the separate schools but not from education — she is currently president of the Canadian College of Teachers. In addition, she delivers meals to aging and handicapped people, is a director for the Alberta Council on Aging, reads "voraciously," gardens, and is compiling a family genealogy (her ancestors came to the New World about 1634, she believes; her parents, both teachers, came west in 1913).

Miss Therrien cannot, and does not, try to hide her love for children. While working as an administrator, "I used to go out and visit the schools as much as possible," she admits. Her one concern about the new school to bear her name: "It's such a difficult name — my students used to call me Miss Kay because Therrien was too hard. Maybe the younger children will call it that."



THE ECONOMY

DRUG ABUSE

Problem gains recognition and small start of help

Uppers and downers, LSD and grass — a Pandora's box of drugs including the old standby alcohol — are running rampant among Alberta's labor force . . . or so surmise some representatives of management and labor. The myth is that the use of alcohol and other drugs in an on-the-job-problem only among the young, and primarily in heavy industry where workers are anonymous and dispensable. Not only is this mere myth, Stuart H. Lindop, executive director of the Labor-Management Council on the Abuse of Drugs and Alcohol, said last week, but these views are stumbling blocks to really getting at the serious problem of solving drug use, which interferes with



INDUSTRY'S SPICER
Providing assistance.

productive work, hurting both employees and employers.

The idea for an integrated council to attack the problem began in Mr. Lindop's head about four years ago, he says matter-of-factly, and now is finally taking concrete form. His personal drive for meaningful action in this area of occupational drug abuse (in which he includes alcohol) has led him to gather a briefcase full of related information which he — along with several others in the council — disseminated in a seminar last month. The seminar was attended by more than 60, representatives of business, industry and labor, leading to establishment of Canada's first company programs aimed at this problem.

The problem of alcoholism and drug

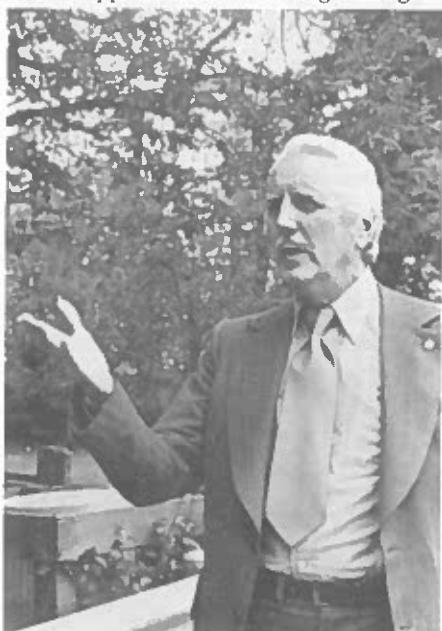
recognized in many studies done by government and academic agencies both here and in the U.S., Mr. Lindop says, but "despite concern mouthed, mainly by companies, over the problem, nothing concrete has been done until now. In the past, companies have had policies, but they have not been effective." The council hopes to help change all that. As Mr. Lindop emphasizes, "progress in this area is going to be made only by the private sector."

The council started out by involving the private sector, with two of its chief adherents being Reg Basken, president of the Alberta Federation of Labor and co-chairman of the new group, and J.H. Spicer, the other co-chairman as well as vice president, mountain region, Canadian National Railways. Both of these men have taken the lead in encouraging labor and management recognition of the problem and implementation of programs to attack it.

Mr. Basken has decried the availability and use of alcohol, LSD, marijuana and hashish which exists in several Alberta plants. "An employee can be in charge of \$150 million of equipment and 50 lives. The potential danger is great." In supporting the council approach to the problem, Mr. Basken said, "usually nothing is done to the employee until he dies and is forgotten . . . or sometimes, he will simply be fired. What we hope to do with the programs is catch the problem before it gets that far."

Industry's spokesman on the council, Mr. Spicer, expressed hope in the mushrooming nature of the program. "We wrestled around in the beginning to find the role of the council, to make sure it could do a good job, and settled on the educational work it is now doing. Companies can draw on the council for information and assistance in setting up programs." CN was one of the first large firms to organize a program to help employees with alcohol and drug problems, and Mr. Spicer said that it now has a paid counsellor on staff — "not much to cover all of Alberta and British Columbia" — but in addition has 12 to 15 part-time counsellors who donate their time. "Many of the part-timers are ex alcoholics who really help the program," Mr. Spicer said. In spite of the positive moves made, programs in this area can easily run into problems, he cautioned. "Whenever management makes a move in these programs we always run the chance of being accused of running people's lives. This is why a lot of industry is so reluctant to set up programs."

jumped on Mr. Spicer's snowball is the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which essentially has no position on the problem, C. Roy Compston, Edmonton CMA manager says. "We feel it is an individual problem, and as an organization rarely get involved in matters on a local level like this." In fact, the labor-management aspect of the organization came as a surprise to Mr. Compston. "As far as I know, there is no connection between the council and the CMA," he said. In spite of organized labor's presence and emphasis in this area, he could not see CMA involvement. And to the urgent cry from the council for businesses to join the program, Mr. Compston retreated to the organization's non-involvement policy, offering some personal advice to the council and its labor supporters: "It's a tough thing to



COUNCIL'S LINDOP
Wants meaningful action.

take on, and all I can say is more power to those who are trying to do something about it."

Individual businesses have not supported the programs in great numbers in the past, any more than the CMA does; in fact, according to council figures, less than one-quarter of one per cent of Alberta firms have implemented help programs. Still, the council is confident that changes are coming.

Changes in attitude are central to the program's operation. Mr. Lindop says the emphasis is on prevention — the pre-treatment phase — and revolves around "good personal practices. Anything that affects job performance is to be considered an illness," he said. "meaning, for example, excessive



LABOR'S BASKEN

Potential dangers seen.

Under the council's plan, the fact of drug use or misuse is basically ignored, and the performance of the employee is set up as a criteria of judgement. "After that we merely ask that the employer treat the man as any other potentially ill person, getting him to a medical person who can examine him and diagnose the problem," Mr. Lindop continues. "As one can see, we stress the gathering of facts, and also the personal responsibility factor. The person must be confronted with the behavioral facts (of job performance) and the medical diagnosis, and then take the responsibility to do something."

The program involves the person with the problem in a non-punitive way but in spite of its positive ring, it will take a lot to get it implemented and working, Mr. Lindop concedes. Problems include things like the aforementioned myths and socio-cultural peculiarities such as the "absurd connection in the mind between drinking, virility and masculinity." To stop drinking is a kind of "cultural-psychological castration," Mr. Lindop says. These kinds of intangible barriers and the fact that the alcoholics and drug abusers are not merely laborers, but also office workers and management personnel (at whom the program is aimed as well), who amount to about six per cent of the work force of Alberta by conservative estimates, meaning there

REAL ESTATE

Vancouver firm is fined for lack of prospectus

A minority of those engaged in real estate have reputations similar to the used car salesman with the 5 o'clock shadow or the tent preacher with his hand in the offering plate. It is the job of provincial consumer affairs department investigators like Peter Beard to ferret out those suspected of land dealing skulduggery. At the Edmonton "Home Discovery '74" show on March 29, Mr. Beard thought he found such a dealer, investigated and brought the matter to the attorney general's attention. Last week, a decision was handed down by Judge Guy Beaudry in provincial court which found Capitol Towers Land Investments Ltd. of Vancouver guilty of failing to file a business prospectus with Alberta authorities. The firm is now appealing that decision and \$5,000 fine.

Mr Beard said that his usual procedure of working undercover and "checking things out" in this case brought about this first charge under the 1970 Real Estate Agent's Licensing Act. Not only was this company selling land sight unseen to Albertans, Mr. Beard said, but he discovered that the man who ran the holding company that was offering the land had never been on Savary Island which was being

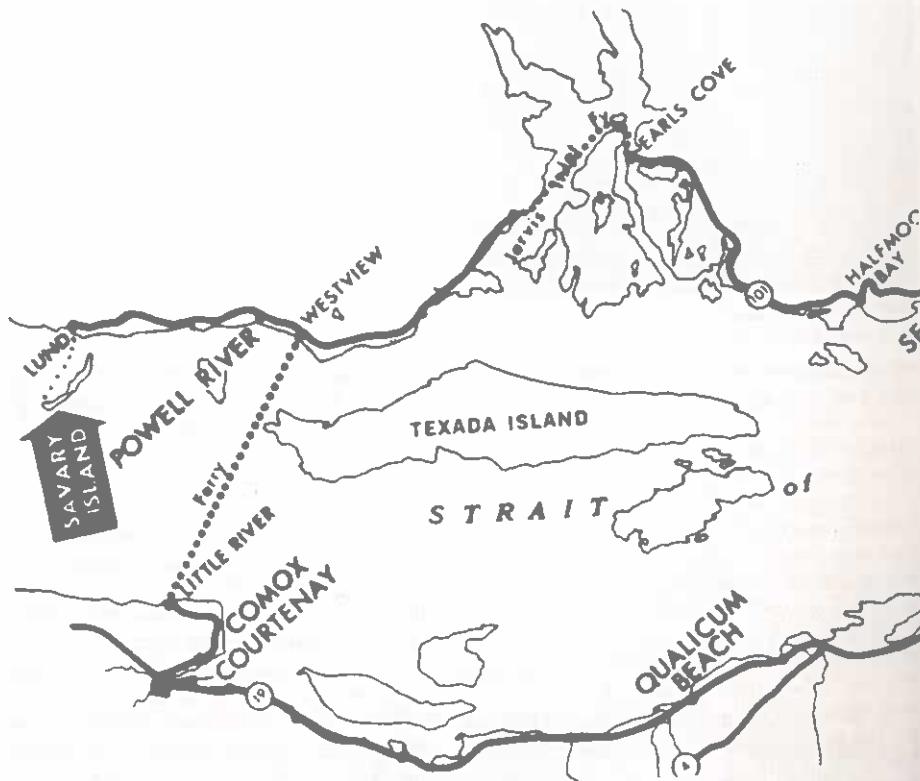
subdivided and sold.

Still, Mr. Beard said, "10 or 12 people in Edmonton bought lots." These people have yet to be heard from by either the consumer affairs department or crown prosecutor Dave Kilgour. "Hopefully someone who has put their \$750 down on the lot will come forward so we can check out the title to the land," he added.

The title check would have been done before the land went on sale if the prospectus had been filed, as is the intent of the law. When the law is followed by checks, on titles and a company's financial status can be carried out, to insure — as Mr. Kilgour explained — "that someone is not trying to fleece Albertans."

Capitol Towers' Edmonton agent for its British Columbia lawyers, Norman Simons, said that the company's no-show at the trial (Judge Beaudry ordered the proceedings to continue on a special ex parte basis when no company agent or lawyer appeared) was a result of getting wires crossed in the mail. A new trial probably will be ordered, Mr. Simons said, and the company's original plea of not guilty will be argued.

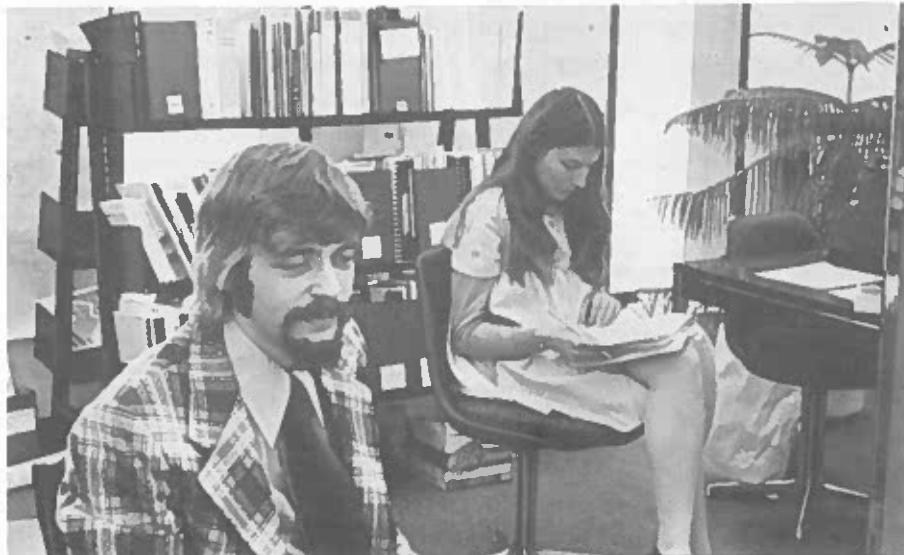
Although the maximum fine for this offense is \$25,000, prosecutor Kilgour felt that the \$5,000 represented "a substantial fine, hopefully a deterrent to any other similar organizations that might plan to move into Alberta."



EDMONTONIA

Last week, the Learned Societies Conference 1974 began at the University of Toronto, bringing an estimated 6,000 delegates to the campus for a two-week period. Next summer (May 26-June 6, 1975), the University of Alberta will be host to the Learned Societies for the largest conference ever held in Edmonton. Some 47 associations will hold annual meetings in various buildings at the U of A, representing the many aspects of the humanities and social sciences. The conference is staged annually at a Canadian university. Among the subjects of interest and concern are geography, social work, languages, literature, classics, political science, economics, religion and religious studies, linguistics, humanities, music, law, nursing, aspects of education, industrial relations, statistical and administrative science, and history. In addition, the Royal Society of Canada holds its annual meeting in conjunction with the Learned Societies.

Any ideas about how the Edmonton rapid transit system should be built? Would you consider the concentric circle effect as in London, England? And what of the city's green belt — should it be located three miles outside the corporate limits? Any Edmontonian feeling the urge to express himself on these and other sensitive issues may do so at the downtown library, where **Larry Hendricks and Pat Burkette** go over the plans where the would-be architect does his thing. Drawing paper is provided, along with all the marking utensils needed. The production thus far has varied from semi-professional



COORDINATORS HENDRICKS & BURKETTE

creations to obscene graffiti. The latter, Larry and Pat contend, are the more youthful efforts, the former coming from legitimately concerned individuals and doodlers. Although only a small part of their library duties, the two find it nonetheless intriguing to coordinate results of the "Design Edmonton" project.

Chosen for this week's first non-native showing at Arctic Arts Ltd., an Edmonton shop featuring Eskimo talent, was the work of local artist **Allan Robert Thompson**. A scenic painter, Mr. Thompson spends as much time as possible at the family hideaway about 50 miles west of the city. He considers himself a realist and takes pride in giving his paintings a lifelike

appearance, often capturing the solitude of the snowbound Rockies and the windswept prairies. Arctic Arts was opened 2½ years ago by **Alex and Hedy Munawych** when they returned from Frobisher Bay, NWT. They plan to encourage other "unknown" artists with public showings in the shop's gallery.

The single qualification for active membership in the Edmonton Opera Guild "is the drive to just work, work,



PRO BARCLAY

work," says guild publicity director **Ruth L. McGettigan**. She and the other 30 members organize eight or nine public operatic performances annually, featuring local talent paid only nominal sums. The Sahara Theatre Restaurant donates space for dining, drinking and performing, and admission fees are purposely kept low. But with turnouts

THE FAITH



DIRECTOR GREENWOOD

singers as well as tickets for young people interested in opera. At the "Au Revoir" concert fortnight ago, the nine-month season's largest audience had to bring chairs from all over the restaurant to find seating. The 1974-75 season opens in September.

Plans for the Mayfield Indoor Tennis Centre — first of its kind in the city — were unveiled last week by **Morris Lyons**, an Edmonton lawyer and president of the sponsoring company. Scheduled for completion in September, the \$1.2 million centre will feature eight indoor courts with a resilient artificial surface and glareproof lighting system. Pro manager is **Ed Barclay**, an Australian coached as a junior by Vic Edwards, whose protégés include world-famous Evonne Goolagong. Since coming to Canada four years ago, Mr. Barclay has become well-known in Alberta tennis circles, winning the provincial open doubles with Reidar Getz in 1972. With accommodations for 4,000 spectators, he has high hopes for landing a major tournament in the next year or two.

Beginning duties last week as executive director of the Family Life Education Council of Edmonton was the Rev. **Adrian Greenwood**, for the past 11 years rector of St. Andrew's Anglican Church in Camrose. Using volunteer leaders, the council initiates programs designed to stimulate individual and family understanding. Information also is provided for other groups wishing to conduct similar programs. Canon Greenwood, who is taking a leave of absence from the parish ministry, brings both personal and professional experience to the new post — he and his

CRUSADES

Moore says attendance gratifying, not satisfying

A member of evangelist Edwin Barry Moore's staff confided last week that the team is always careful to avoid the "high on the hog" image conveyed by latter-day Elmer Gantrys. Superficially, the Moore group did not appear to be following its own advice in Edmonton — staying at the prestigious Chateau Lacombe and blitzing the city with billboards and other ads, for a total expenditure of \$42,000 on the eight-day campaign.

Appearances don't necessarily fit reality, though, and in fact the Greater Edmonton Crusade for Christ did not fit the pattern of what one team member called "the shyster preachers." The crusade in the Edmonton Gardens started with an offering to support its work (pre-campaign fund raising by local churches covered all but \$14,000 of the budget), along with hints by Barry Moore — who prefers using his middle name — that teenagers ought to be willing to give generously. Suggested amount for young people: \$10. The offerings stopped at mid-week when the budget was met, with the exception of mandatory Thursday and Sunday collections for the overseas work of Crusade Evangelism International, the superstructure of which Mr. Moore is president.

An aide emphasized that money matters are open to the scrutiny of any who wish to investigate. "We're transparently honest," he said, "because the budget is set by the local churches who asked us here and all the team members are on a fixed salary which is paid by CEI." As for the Chateau Lacombe's selection for Edmonton lodging, the staff members also deferred to the local committee: "They chose the hotel and paid for it out of the budget, along with traveling expenses, auditorium rental and advertising. Incidentally, they went to the owner of the hotel beforehand, told him that this particular group was coming, and were given special rates which ended up being less than those charged by other lower-quality hotels in the city."

With all the rumblings about money laid to rest, what the team considered crucial measurements of the campaign could be assessed. At mid-week, Mr. Moore declared, "We're gratified, but not satisfied." At that point, evening attendance hovered at the 2,500 mark leaving a large portion of auditorium

of the curious and faithful, according to crusade personnel, although the *Journal* reported that there were only around 3,500 . . . which may only prove there are a great many ways to count a large crowd. At any rate, a Moore team member detailed that attendance did go down on Monday and Tuesday before slowly building up to a final peak. This pattern, said Mr. Moore frankly, has been seen in most crusades of this length, both his own and others such as



EVANGELIST MOORE
Preparing to meet the press.

Billy Graham's. Another pattern which held consistent in Edmonton, as it has in places as diverse as Lethbridge and France, is the preponderance of youth at any given crusade. Team members claimed an average of 50 per cent of the Edmonton crowd was between the ages of 13 and 21.

Mr. Moore preached to thousands and every night gave a chance for those who had been moved by his oratory of Biblical exposition and emotion-filled anecdotes to come to the front of the auditorium and express their desire to "give themselves to Christ, either for the first time or as a renewal of a relationship that had 'fallen by the wayside.'" This response, said Moore, was what made the crusade worth the expense and time expended. During the week, several hundred made the short trip down the aisles to be greeted by trained counsellors and guided to "the beginning of a new, exciting life." The actual numbers were not important, the

SOCIAL ACTION

Committee tries to involve religion in everyday life

According to our British heritage, religion is supposed to be a private matter, not really related to all the corrupting influences of daily life, but concerned with the individual's relation with his God. Such is the way that Jim Visser — an Edmontonian who sits on the national board of the Committee for Justice and Liberty Foundation — describes the response his group has encountered in some quarters. For the CJL is first, Christian, and second, deeply involved in formulating and presenting political and economic policies which affect the daily lives of most Canadians.

The current project in which the CJL is involved, Mr. Visser says, is an application to the National Energy Board to be an intervener (that is, to present a working paper) on Canadian energy policy relating to the Mackenzie Valley pipeline. If allowed, the CJL will offer a 68-page footnoted document which concludes that "we should oppose the building of the pipeline . . . though not necessarily for the same reason as other opposition groups such as the Committee for an Independent Canada, the Waffle Party and other environmental and native rights groups." The basic premise of the paper is that "natural resources are 'building blocks' which God created to help people develop, open up, their lives in full service of God."



MOORE (LEFT) AND AIDES DISCUSS STRATEGY

Crusade is showplace for many other activities.

the city was what he hoped would be seen. "We're satisfying the questions which have risen from the resurgence of interest in Christianity."

The crusade in the Gardens was just the showplace, Mr. Moore explained, for many other activities which went on

during the week and were part of the "penetration into the city." During the mornings, members of the team scattered throughout Edmonton taking the message to all who would listen. That included two television programs, *Alberta A.M.* and *Face the Newsman*, five high schools and approximately 100 meeting under the auspices of the Christian Business Men's Association. In addition, pastors' breakfasts had team members as guest speakers, and twice every morning Dr. G. Christian Weiss gave talks on Biblical themes. Not only preachers, but singers had an opportunity to spread their talents around. A Christian pop-rock group, the Liberty Union, travelled with speakers to high schools, attempting to use a different medium to bring the gospel to Edmonton.

Still, the majority of the people directly affected by the presence of Barry Moore and team were those who managed to find the lone road that leads to the Klondike Palace. They heard Mr. Moore's heartfelt calls to purity and repentance, punctuated by his choreography of karate chops, pointing and hand-drawn circles in the air. They heard the Rev. Steve Boalt and the 200 voice choir fill the sometimes less-than-half-filled auditorium with songs of praise. They reacted by physically placing themselves in front of thousands of praying people and asking



SONGSTER BOALT





RESEARCH DIRECTOR OLTHIUS
More battles ahead on variety of issues.

It goes on to explain the premise that economic growth has been put forward as the purpose of life in our society, and natural resources therefore are valuable only because they can be sold to produce wealth and growth. In the CJL view, resource management should be part of the "wider responsibility of government to manage society as a whole in such a manner that it provides a framework within which each citizen can freely develop his full range of relationships."

The orientation of the CJL — as can be seen from the direction of the proposals — is what would be considered politically as liberal . . . a stark contrast to one of this province's other Christian ventures into the political field, the Social Credit party. The CJL came about as an alliance of the old Toronto-based CJL (an out-growth of the legal defense arm of the Christian Labor Association of Canada) and the Alberta Christian Action Foundation.

Most of the members of the organization are Dutch and in the Christian Reformed Church, although Mr. Visser stresses that other ethnic and religious groups are represented in the membership and that anyone of similar social and Christian concern may join. The movement's philosophic roots go back to Holland's turn-of-the-century

convictions and ideals. Mr. Kuyper showed how to be concerned, "politically, with the religious direction of society," says Mr. Visser, meaning that he addressed specific issues and defined philosophical and theological problems.

In the 1960's, the CAF worked primarily in the educational field, doing much of the lobbying which led to the provincial government's initial \$100 per-pupil grant to private schools. One of the CAF's actions was to publish *Christian Vanguard* magazine, which used a literary-style format to present its views to the legislators to which it originally was mailed. It continues as a bi-monthly CJL organ. Last year, the Toronto CJL merged with the Alberta CAF and the new CJL was born, dedicated, as Mr. Visser said, "to discern deeper issues in politics and economics" and publish the CJL research staff findings.

One of the primary CJL spokesmen is John A. Olthius of Toronto, a University of Alberta graduate who practised law in Edmonton from 1965-67. Mr. Olthius revealed some of the issues to which the CJL will be applying a Christian perspective in the coming months. He said the group will deal with issues related to such diverse areas as welfare, the penal system, taxation, the media and the arts, among others. In these areas the over-all CJL goal of "encouraging 'opened-up living'

added.

The staff working on the research and papers is centered with Mr. Olthius at Toronto's Institute for Christian Studies, an independent post-graduate institution for theoretical study. Out of the work of the CJL, touching what Mr. Visser calls "the areas of life that have the greatest force in society — education, media and economics," it is hoped that people who are willing to read deeply on these issues will find a medium in which their views are expressed, and a channel through which they may possibly change that society.

RESTORATION

Duplicate of early chapel being built at Ft. Edmonton

An important chapter in the history of the Catholic Church in Edmonton was opened last week when Vince O'Shea, provincial program chairman for the Knights of Columbus, announced he was assuming the project chairmanship for the reconstruction of St. Anthony's Church at Fort Edmonton. The estimated \$30,000 undertaking will restore the 12' by 20' cloister "with all the attention to detail they had then," says Mr. O'Shea of the Gothic-windowed, hand-hewed structure, which is to become a part of the Fort's Street.

The idea for the project originated with Hudson's Bay Company manager Hal Spelliscy. At the invitation of the *Western Catholic Reporter's* Elmer Adele, Mr. Spelliscy attended a Nov. 1972 meeting of the Archbishop O'Leary Council — then under the leadership of





FATHER LACOMBE

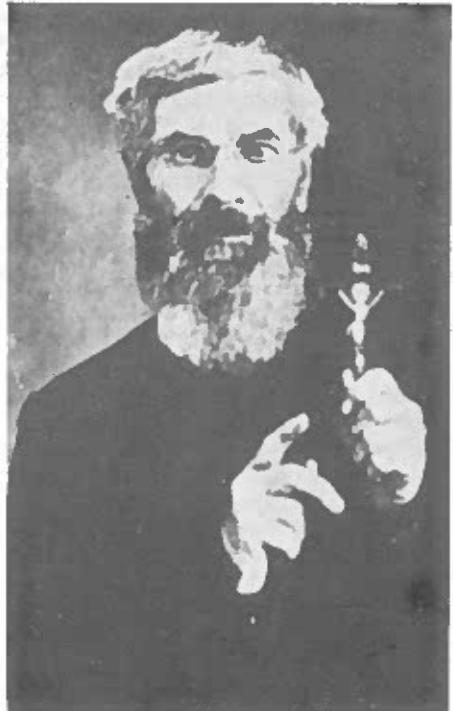
An overpowering figure.

Grand Knight O'Shea — and presented the project to the council. Mr. Spelliscy, though not a member of the K of C, is a concerned Catholic aware of intense historical significance of the church's role in the area's history. The presentation was received by Archbishop O'Leary members with great enthusiasm, so the ball was carried by

Mr. O'Shea to the Edmonton chapter for final approval. The council co-ordinating body duplicated the O'Leary reception in April 1973, and plans to unfold the church's role in south Edmonton proceeded with the full support of the 2,000 K of C members in the city.

"The early years," relates Mr. O'Shea, "are a little obscure. But it seems that masses for south Edmonton Catholics during the years prior to 1895 were served by a little-known Oblate priest named Father Leo Fouquet." Fr. Fouquet celebrated mass in private homes south of the river, fording it each Sunday from his own parish, Saint Joachim's. During the 1880's, the Catholic population south of the river was primarily Metis, but with the completion of the Calgary-Edmonton spur, Strathcona began to develop and with it the demand that the spiritual needs of the growing population be served.

It was at this time that the overpowering figure of Father Albert Lacombe appeared, which may explain why the more introverted, less-active Father Fouquet (in spite of his important efforts) is so obscured. Taking the situation in hand, Father Lacombe and Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Duggan decided that a chapel should be built to serve the community. Another famous Edmontonian, Lawrence Garneau, agreed and donated two acres of prime land near the river. The donation was accepted, but later was determined to



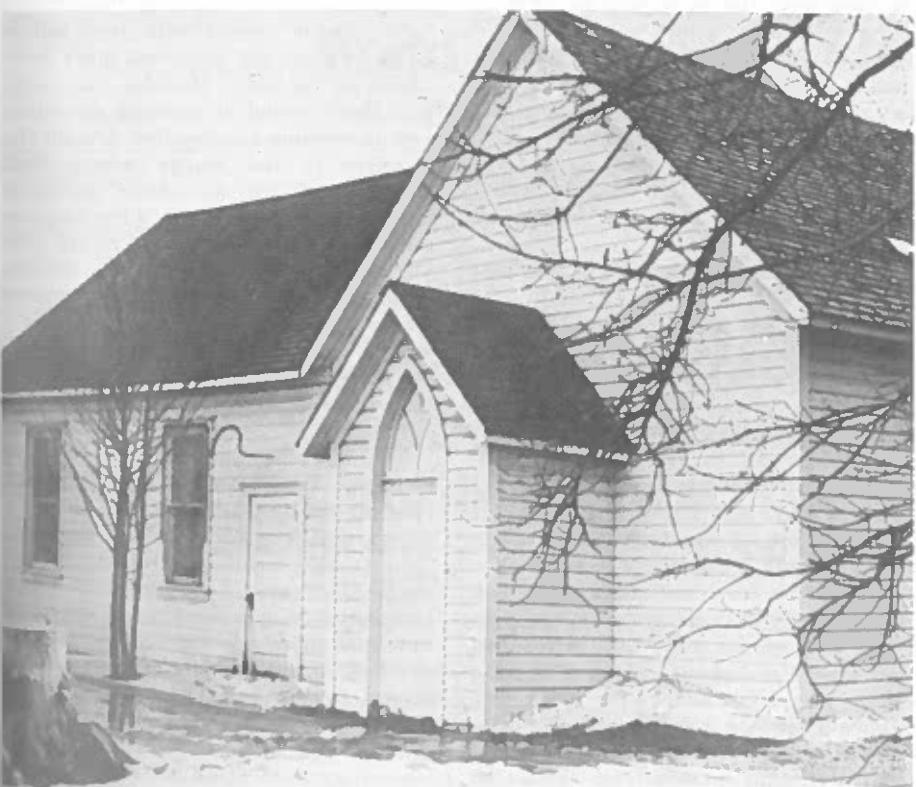
FATHER FOUCET

Obscured, but important.

be too far from most of the parishioners to be practical. Instead, the location associated with 8317 105 St. was selected. (Heritage House apartments stand there now.) "Lumber was donated by Strathcona businessmen of all denominations," says Mr. O'Shea, "because everyone recognized the great need for a church." Construction was begun early in 1894, and services were being held in the unfinished shell before winter.

As marches the faith, so marches Catholic education. On Nov. 29, 1894, the chapel on 105 Street became the first school in South Edmonton with the election of Lawrence Garneau, William F. Chisholm, J. Morgen and W. Jergens as the first trustees. Two nuns, Mother Hannah O'Neill and Sister Julie Theresa Coglan, extended the services of the Faithful Companions of Jesus from 9906 110 Street to the learning starved children of Strathcona, commuting by horse and dutifully fording the river daily.

By 1898, it became obvious that new facilities were needed. The tiny structure, warmed by a single pot-bellied stove near the altar, was beginning to feel the crunch of the Strathcona growth, so a new building was planned and completed by 1909. The church continued to be served until 1905 from across the river, when a rectory was built. The new church, a frame structure with brick veneer, was a totally new concept for the area, with the bricks being supplied by Edmonton contractor Little and Company, as were the supplies for the new school building.



ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH (1895)

completion of the more spacious facilities, the original St. Anthony's was connected to the brick structure by a short passageway and used as a sacristy. The parish then remained intact until 1949 when it was transferred to the Ukrainian Catholic Rite. Its replacement is the magnificent St. Basil's on 109 Street.

"Our pledge is to the total restoration of the original St. Anthony's," says Mr. O'Shea, "so that it will be a viable part of Fort Edmonton and the community." The K of C will raise the necessary funds by drawing from bingos held every fourth Monday at a rate of about 30 per cent. "Half of the proceeds received on the scheduled night will be immediately transferred to the Edmonton Historical Society until the building is completed," promises Mr. O'Shea. It may take more than \$30,000, he admits, but he is committed to reassuring the Fort Edmonton people that the project will not be left hanging unfinished because of a lack of funds.

CAMPS

Volunteer aides are key to Birch Bay's success

Birch Bay Ranch Camp, hidden in a maze of backroads and brush on the northern shore of South Cooking Lake, is hard to find — even for the most experienced navigators — but 500 children will locate the ranch this summer. When they get there, they will live in wooden bunkhouses, take part in archery lessons, swimming classes, riflery and riding. What makes Birch Bay different from many other summer camps in the province is that the counsellors are volunteers, working for room and board only. Last week, the first paid, full-time staff member arrived — Paul Shank, the ranch director.

Mr. Shank and his wife will be living out at the ranch the year around. He is no stranger to camp-style living. "I started going to camp when I was seven years old. After I finished college, I once again became interested and started working as a camp counsellor." Mr. Shank was recruited from London, Ont., to make the camp operate on a break-even basis. When Birch Bay was started six years ago it was funded by Edmonton's Central Pentecostal Tabernacle. Since then, with the help of an \$80,000 Local Improvement Program grant and a \$20,000 bank loan, the ranch is beginning to be able to stand on its own two feet.

The bank loan is paying for some of the renovations now in progress at the camp. Among other things, the lodge is



RANCH DIRECTOR SHANK (RIGHT) AND STAFF
No stranger to camp-style living.

In this way, the camp will be able to take children for winter weekends. "We want to see the ranch become a winter and summer place for the kids, so that we don't lose contact with them," says Mr. Shank. "A lot of them come back summer after summer, and if the place were open all winter then it would provide another variety of recreation for them to learn."

The children live in the bunkhouses, each of which sleep 10 kids and two staff. They eat at the lodge, the cook this year being Sharon Shank. Maxine Richmond, another full-time unpaid employee, teaches horsemanship and takes them on trail rides. Other staffers teach football, baseball, volleyball, canoeing, swimming and sailing. And none, except Mr. Shank, gets paid.

When the three permanent volunteers were asked why they were working for free, instead of taking a regular job, they all agreed that they liked working for what the camp stood for. Said Val Lohrer, registrar among other jobs: "I've been with Birch Bay Ranch since the beginning and I stay because it's giving children something that is missing in their lives. There's no direction given to youngsters nowadays."

everyday life, we can help them."

Mr. Shank agrees with this, but is quick to point out that "we don't force Christ on the kids." He adds that there is a short period of morning devotions and an evening get-together around the fireplace in the lounge where God, religion, and "why am I here" questions are discussed. "But we only try to guide the children; we don't have all the answers. It's a discussion, not a lecture, we're here to encourage complete development of the whole person . . . spiritually, socially and physically. If we introduce kids to Christ now, they may accept Him eventually."

The morning and evening meeting and the horsemanship program are compulsory, but they are about the only things that are, Miss Lohrer explains. "We tried a more rigidly structured system where the kids in one bunkhouse had archery at a specified time and another group had riding and another canoeing, and everyone had to take part everything. But we've found that the children like it better if they can choose what they'd like to learn and when they want to do it." However, all four counsellors stress that no child will

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